

# OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE



Volume XXXI

MARCH, 1935

Number 6

MRS

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## Referring To This Issue:

ALUMNI WHO LET their minds stray into contemplation of the future of education in America, should be particularly interested in the remarks of Arnaud C. Marts '10, of the firm of Marts & Lundy, New York City. By profession an organizer of campaigns for funds, largely in philanthropic and educational causes, he knows as few people can the actual pulse-rate of philanthropy today. His conclusions are presented with a moderation and reasonableness that make them additionally convincing.

\* \* \*

DELVING INTO THE ATOM, Professors Taylor and Tucker of the Physics Department do their bit towards "the continuing education of alumni" that one hears so much about now-a-days. Would all extension courses and learning-by-mail were half so readable, however, as this sprightly little excursion into What Things Are Made Of! The authors, being physicists, do not "give away" the ultimate solution of the universe—a professional secret, no doubt—but they do present us with an abstract of a first-class detective story.

\* \* \*

C. W. SAVAGE, RETIRING from active service in June, and on sabbatical leave during the second semester, writes for us what one might, with an appeal to the classics, call an *apologia pro vita sua*. It is a clear statement of the policies and ideals that have as a matter of actual record guided Oberlin's athletics for nearly thirty years. It is therefore of interest—and not of historic interest only—to all the Oberlin family.

\* \* \*

ON THE PICTURE PAGE, (following up Miss Street's article last month), you will see Goodrich House, new College recreational center, as it appears in use. Now in its second year, Goodrich is proving a real factor in the social life of the Campus, and a welcome addition to the list of "places to go" and "things to do."

\* \* \*

THE FEBRUARY COUNCIL MEETING resulted in legislation that will affect you all—recommendation that an Alumni Secretary be appointed for 1935-36. After an interregnum of three years, this is good news. To support an expanded Association program, a Secretary who will be able to devote part of his time to work in the field—pledge to the Alumni Fund. A clear statement concerning the sponsorship and control of the Fund appears opposite the editorial page.

\* \* \*

THE PRESENT ISSUE might well be called the "statistical issue" of the year. By looking carefully, you will find mathematical convolutions on: the vote for Alumni Trustee; the Peace Society; enrollment; and how many Oberlin students wear glasses. Perhaps we should offer a prize to the alumnus first spotting all four.

\* \* \*

DON'T MISS Professor Jelliffe's disquisition, this month, on "The Local Scene." The ground it covers may be more familiar to the last ten classes than it seems to the graduates of fifty years out, but the subject and the spirit are alike perennial.

DON'T SAY WE NEVER TOLD YOU ("Controversially Speaking") about the big *Review-Vanguard* squabble, which has been filling colyums and colyums of the local press recently. The subject under debate seems to be dancing.

\* \* \*

WE HAVE LOST several prominent alumni this month: Herdman F. Cleland, beloved professor of Williams, one of the victims of the *Mohawk* tragedy; A. Lyman Button, active in the civic life of Youngstown; Homer Hill, pioneer publisher of Seattle; Josiah Bellows, Toledo realtor; Wilder S. Metcalf, brigadier general in the United States army.

\* \* \*

OF THE OTHER ITEMS, may we call attention to the Dutch elm disease, which was recently thought to be threatening the Oberlin elms. Eventually, unless enough popular interest can be invoked, not only the Oberlin elms but all of our American elms are doomed. Since the worst area of infection is near New York City, we suggest that our New York alumni do something about it.

## THE OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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# An Open Letter

## *From the President of the Alumni Association*

Fellow-Alumni:

The success of the recently launched General Alumni Fund is vital to the efficient functioning of the Association. It is imperative that our annual income be increased for the purpose of maintaining a full-time Secretary in the headquarters of the Association and co-expanding the services of the organization to the Alumni and the College. The Fund is to serve further as a medium for bringing together large and small contributors for aiding students of proved merit and promise. Such students are to be selected under the auspices of Association officers in cooperation with the Admissions Office.

The Fund is entirely controlled by the Association through its Executive Committee except as pledges may be designated for specific purposes. Under the policy already announced, the first \$6,000 of undesignated contributions are to be used each year for expanding the work of the Association.

WILLIAM E. MOSHER, *President*

For the Executive Committee:

RACHEL C. COCHRAN, '10

MABEL J. BAKER, '12

ISAAC S. METCALF, '05

# The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

VOLUME XXXI

OBERLIN, OHIO, MARCH 1, 1935

No. 6

A letter written by two young graduates has recently come to the office of the Alumni Association, a letter so serious in its tone, and so searching in its criticism, that it seems to merit somewhat extended consideration. Since its thesis is familiar to you all, we need not quote.

## THE HEROIC TEMPER

We may, however, appropriately be led to reflect upon the question it brings up, which probably constitutes one of the fundamental problems in education today.

These young alumni were not concerned with the social situation on the Campus, the athletic teams, vocational guidance, lack of prestige attaching to the Oberlin degree, nor even the "dream world" here. They didn't care about the ranking system, or rules for women, or chapel attendance. They were bothered about only one thing, to them the *unum porrum necessarium*—what we should like to call the "decline of the heroic temper."

The general argument, of course, we all know. Oberlin pioneered once, in coeducation and again in abolition and prohibition. What is she now? A comfortable, middle-class college living on her past, in a pleasant but ordinary present. The day of "causes" is over. She may teach a sort of parlor liberalism, be respected and looked up to by her fellow colleges and the world in general, but she is no longer a true leader. People taking this view of matters tend to identify pioneering with some sort of practical action. To them, the Peace Society and Public Affairs Society, the N. S. L. and the Progressive Union, valuable as they all are, do not begin to fill the need. Good as far as they go, they do not go far enough; they demand no sacrifice, no active, militant spirit. Oberlin should provoke a more drastic contact with reform.

Of course, in some cases, one is led to reflect on the softness and distinct un-heroicness of the individuals loudest in this kind of talk, or on their sentimentality or undue seriousness of mind. Yet, even so, an uneasy residuum remains. And when we find thoughtful people, who are neither soft, sentimental nor out of drawing in the matter of a just perspective on life, demanding a sterner set of values, a greater militancy, then we may indeed take notice.

The sort of heroism that has been declining in our Oberlin heritage may be defined as a willingness to fight the battles of principle, disregarding the unpopularity the "cause" may entail; loyalty to truth over self-interest, however uncomfortable the truth may be; aggressive, not passive, championship of a better order. In this sense, Oberlin is not, and there is no use pretending she is, as overtly heroic as she used to be. Nor is the phenomenon confined to Oberlin. The temper of society in general is not as "heroic" as it was a century ago. With the disappearance of the physical frontier, and the decline of a pugnacious religiosity, two great springs of the heroic temper have dwindled into comparative

insignificance. Science has relegated man by successive stages from the center of the universe, where once he stood supreme, to the position of a particle of dust on one of the minor satellites of a third-rate star in a rather obscure corner of the heavens. It is not even certain any more that the human race is the masterpiece of our own planet.

Concurrent with the decline of the heroic temper in the world today is the growth of a feeling of futility, and its concomitant, the growth of the materialistic spirit. *Because* we find nothing on which to found our faith, *therefore* let our care be with what we shall eat, and what we shall drink, and what we shall put on. In alumni terms, for instance, this translates into a contempt for idealistic talk, "other-worldliness." Much more practical issues are the college athletic situation, (reflecting on our personal prestige), and whether our Oberlin degree is as good a social passport as a Yale, Princeton, Vassar or Holyoke degree. We deprecate our "queer" and "unadjusted" brethren, who have enthusiasms over and above making a creditable showing in the world, as "not the people one would want to know." We are anxious for Oberlin to turn out graduates excellently able to cope with the predatory world of material things.

Of course this attitude springs fundamentally from an immense despair. What each man at bottom most wants is contact with reality, surrender of the burden of the self to some larger power, to some higher cause. The fanatic, the sentimentalist—yes, even the soft soul yearning for the strenuous life—is better off than the materialist, for all these, deluded as they may be, have yet some dim appreciation of this truth. At bottom materialism is only a blind-end street in the search for reality that underlies every life. The materialist, duped or baffled elsewhere, is merely trying to identify reality with material things.

Recognizing this demand for a more strenuous sort of idealism in the Oberlin of today, then, and admitting that the demanders are probably on the right track, what can Oberlin do about it? How can an institution, or an individual, for that matter, set out to generate an enthusiasm which shall be honest, contagious and lasting, in the face of an inert and despairing society?

Our alumni give two concrete examples of what they would regard as real pioneering on the part of Oberlin again, things the College might do to "turn itself from a fenced-in safety zone on a quiet back street into a traffic light in the very midst of the worst confusion it can find." Their suggestions are 1) that Oberlin enter politics, organizing its graduates to clean up a city like Cleveland, or any other place it might select for a campaign of the sort; 2) enter business, and see whether an enterprise can or cannot successfully be conducted along the lines of fairness and social justice. These young people add, rather significantly, "For such

(Continued on Page 173)

# Will the Private College Endure?

By ARNAUD C. MARTS '10

THERE are two groups of citizens today which *fear* the private college is doomed, and another group which rather *hopes* that it will be displaced. Let us consider these fears and hopes briefly.

Mr. Shouse, president of the American Liberty League, may fairly be taken as the representative of one group, which fears that the tendencies of the present federal administration to absorb functions not previously assumed by government imperil the continuance of our privately controlled philanthropies. This group professes to detect in the government's measures to feed the unemployed—a duty previously undertaken in large part by private philanthropy—indisputable evidence of an imminent state-ism or bureaucracy which will inevitably take over all social and cultural enterprises, including private colleges and universities, as state functions to be supported out of the public treasury.

Mr. Shouse said on February 3rd, in a speech in Philadelphia, referring to the present work relief bill in Congress, "If it passes and goes unchallenged in the courts, it is a certain indication of the disintegration of the form of government under which we have lived and in which we have professed to believe. The issue involved is whether democracy shall continue to hold sway or whether bureaucracy will take its place."

According to this Wirtian school of thought, education in America may soon become a state-directed conditioning process from germ cell to university, as described in Aldous Huxley's amusing satire, *Brave New World*. There will be no place for the private college in that process.

A second group fears for the future of the private college because, they say, the present government's taxation burden will make it utterly impossible for rich men and women ever again to give large sums to private philanthropy. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has sounded the tocsin for this group with a vigor which has struck fear into the hearts of many other college presidents. He says:

"In the history of Columbia University we have arrived at the end of an era. That era was one during which most generous and great gifts were received from many different individuals for the endowment and enrichment of the work of the university . . . That era has come to an end. The great fortunes and the large accumulations which made these benefactions possible are either dissipated or destroyed. The economic and financial crisis which grips the whole world has made their return quite impossible, certainly for a long time to come, if not forever. Should these great fortunes be renewed, either in whole or in part, an extravagant government stands ready to take a great proportion of their annual income in taxation."

I will discuss these two fears briefly and then turn to the hopes and fears of the third group.

*First.* The Federal Government has *not* taken over the burden of the philanthropic relief agencies to a fraction of the degree popularly presumed. Our privately financed welfare and charity organizations have not been absorbed or superseded by the government at all. They

are still at work at top speed, and are receiving more funds in voluntary gifts than they have ever received before. The work which the government is doing in the welfare field is over and above that which the private agencies have done. The government is in the relief business on a temporary basis to carry the terrific emergency relief load. The Relief Administration relies upon the private agencies, encourages them, indeed begs them, to continue their accustomed work, plus. When the unemployment emergency is over, as it undoubtedly will be in time, the government will withdraw from the relief business except for those casuals who will have been rendered permanently unemployable. I venture to prophesy that the private relief agencies will emerge at that time, not weakened and discredited, but enormously strengthened in experience, capability and prestige; and that they will carry on a program of social service, case and family welfare work which will be more vital and better defined than it has ever been in the past. The present government is not trying to take over the welfare work of private philanthropy, nor does it, in my opinion, have any desire or plan to weaken or displace any other philanthropic agency, least of all the private college.

*Second.* Dr. Butler's prophecy might be more alarming if current facts would only conform more obligingly to it. Generous gifts, even in these disjointed times, continue to pour into the treasuries of our private colleges and universities, in spite of Dr. Butler's stern warning—I almost said command. During the past ninety days, for illustration — that is, from November 1, 1934, to February 1, 1935—the following gifts and bequests to private colleges were announced: two for \$3,000,000 each; one for \$1,500,000; one for \$1,000,000; one for \$450,000; two for \$400,000 each; two for \$250,000 each; one for \$120,000; three for \$100,000 each; one for \$75,000; one for \$60,000; one for \$55,000; two for \$50,000; one for \$25,000, and a great many more for other large amounts. Not a particularly convincing "end of the era."

Large gifts to philanthropy derive from two factors, first, from a comfortable bank account; second, from a sense of social responsibility. The latter is growing visibly and, in my opinion, will compensate for the diminution of the former; and voluntary giving to our private colleges will be resumed on a higher level than we have yet witnessed.

## I

The third group believes there is a long-time swing in higher education which has been in operation for seventy years, and which will lead progressively away from private colleges to state universities. They believe that it should do so and that all higher education should be socialized and secularized just as primary and secondary education has been. This group suggests that the systems of state higher education which developed in Europe and especially in Germany after the Renaissance, provide the pattern which they expect and hope will inevitably be followed in America.

The arguments of this group are far more objective and less hysterical than those of the first two groups we have been considering, and present a much stronger case for concern over the long-time future of the private college. The exponents of this view point to the phenomenal growth of the state universities in this country which followed the Land Grant Act of President Lincoln, as proof of this inevitable trend.

The growth has been both phenomenal and impressive, but so has been the growth of the private colleges during the same period. Private colleges are still in the vast majority in our system of higher education, and it would appear that the present velocity of the swing to state universities will be obliged to operate for many generations before the private college need fear for its future.

The following data about our 1,078 institutions of higher learning is taken from the latest published reports of the United States Survey of Education.

|                      | Under Private Control |                       | Under Public Control |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                      | 1930                  | Increase<br>over 1920 | 1930                 | Increase<br>over 1920 |
| Institutions . . . . | 832                   |                       | 246                  |                       |
| No. of students ..   | 581,187               | 78%                   | 390,397              | 99%                   |
| No. of teachers ..   | 45,942                | 64%                   | 25,780               | 80%                   |
| Receipts . . . . .   | \$396,196,000         | 166%                  | \$234,934,000        | 157%                  |

Apparently the large enrollments of the state universities have not been drawn away from the private colleges, but merely record the fact that more young people are going to school on the college level; and it is interesting to note that the financial support of the private college was increased in greater ratio during the decade than were the legislative grants to the state institutions.

So much of a complimentary nature is said about the educational patterns which were developed in Europe and especially in Germany after the Renaissance that it is necessary to speak of them briefly. The early universities of Europe and England were created and nurtured in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries by the Christian Church. The teachers were priests and friars; the students were youth of the middle classes. The rich and noble classes ridiculed and despised the early universities.

After the Renaissance, and more particularly after the Reformation and the Religious Wars, the churches came under the control of the rulers of the state. In Germany this meant the Protestant princes; in Austria and in France, the emperors; and in England the king and Parliament. Higher education also, a subsidiary of the church, came under the control or patronage of the state rulers. The university was "patronized" by prince or emperor or king as a means of capturing the loyalty of their clever young people. (N.B. This was three hundred and fifty years before the students of Louisiana State University were given a free trip to Nashville by the ruler of Louisiana.)

The dominant church in each nation, and the universities as well in Germany, began then to derive their financial support from taxation. In Germany, especially, the university became a state institution under the rigid control of the ruler, a control which Germany's rulers have not hesitated to exercise in the interests of their own autocratic plans.

## II

But America did not take its patterns from Europe, nor from that portion of England which gave allegiance to the Established Church. Our patterns in government, religion, education and social life derived from the stubbornly independent folks of England and Europe known as Dissenters. Their chief "dissent" was from state-ism in religion and education. They did not like the way things were going in Europe, so they came to America, these Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Reformists, Huguenots, Lutherans, and later the Methodists. The one impelling mission which steeled them to face the appalling hardship of colonizing this country was to keep religion, education, and the private life of the individual completely free from the control of the state. They created our government and our culture on that concept and covenant.

The Dissenters began to establish private colleges in America at once. A little group of Dissenters from Cambridge University founded Harvard so promptly after their arrival on these shores that within twenty-two years from the time the Mayflower grounded, Harvard was graduating its first class. Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Rutgers, Bowdoin, Williams, Oberlin, and their progeny now numbering hundreds of private colleges, were established after the same pattern. Into the founding of these colleges there went a zeal, a conviction, a devotion, and a patriotism which, I dare say, exceeded the zeal, conviction, devotion and patriotism displayed in founding the Republic itself.

We no longer have the fear which our forbears had of state control of higher education, but we have inherited a loyalty and confidence in the private college which will not evaporate easily. Our Republic and our private colleges were fashioned together, at the same time, by the same people, after the same pattern, and in the same intensity of devotion to the same high cause. Indeed, we have a dozen private colleges which are older than the Republic itself.

By some curious alchemy our fathers transmitted to these private colleges a strange tensile strength which has rendered them all but indestructible. During the past five years many supposedly sturdy institutions have collapsed. Banks by the thousands perished in the holocaust, businesses by the hundreds of thousands failed, and the bonds of thousands of taxing units defaulted, but only twelve private colleges of the senior grade have failed to survive. Dr. Kelly, Secretary of the Association of American Colleges, suggests, "If you have any doubt of the vitality of the private American college, just try to kill one."

The private college roots more deeply into American tradition and affection than any other institution in America. Our private college and our democracy are spun from the same strands and are interwoven in the very fabric of our society. Some of our private colleges, of course, have not been well located or firmly founded and they will not survive, but the private college as an institution will probably endure in America as long as our present form of government endures.

And how long will *that* endure? Probably a very long time, for, in spite of many imperfections, the society

which was built here from the patterns of the Dissenters has proved immeasurably fairer and better than any society which has been erected elsewhere from patterns which the Dissenters rejected. Our democracy deserves, on its comparative record, to survive. The question of whether or not it will survive resolves itself for the present into a race between Recovery and the dema-

goguery of one or two persons who are trying to ride to personal power on the tides of restlessness and unhappiness. If demagoguery wins, the private college may suffer the fate of academic freedom in Germany and Italy. If Recovery prevails, as we hope it will, then democracy will endure and its close friend and intimate, the private college, will endure also.

## The Constitution of Matter---1935 Model

By L. W. TAYLOR and F. G. TUCKER

**"SCIENTIFIC** objects have gradually divested themselves of the qualities of the sensory world, until the most recent developments postulate a world of objects which have completely emancipated themselves from the world of sense."—C. E. M. Joad.

"The discovery of the ultimate nature of matter is probably beyond the range of human intelligence."—Karl Pearson.

The rapidity with which changes have occurred in the fundamental concepts of the physical sciences during the twentieth century recalls Waterston's lines

"Theories which thousands cherish  
Pass like clouds that sweep the sky."

Especially is this true of the developments of the last five years. Similar statements could be made about other fields of knowledge. There is, however, an important distinction. The material with which the physical sciences work, lends itself to treatment that comes as close to being completely objective as could anything with which humanity has contact. There is consequently a substantial nucleus of factual material upon which all competent workers can agree. Within this field scientific knowledge becomes cumulative and sequential in a way which no other field of knowledge has yet been able to approach.

But important as factual material is, an accumulation of such material no more constitutes a science than a pile of bricks and lumber constitutes a house; it must be correlated and interpreted. It is at this point that the ebb and flow of scientific theories becomes apparent. But these fluctuations are confined and guided by a body of incontrovertible experimental knowledge. Prediction and control apply a discipline to human imagination that is almost exclusively the characteristic of scientific thought.

The central quest of the physical sciences is the nature of matter. The variety of possibilities that has been explored is almost boundless. But the ever-narrowing circle of experimental conditions which must be satisfied, has progressively limited the number of possibilities. The earlier stage, during which the significant advances usually consisted of clearing up one mystery by expressing it in terms of two or three others previously undreamed of, seems to have been passed. New discoveries are now knitting together the isolated and perplexing observations of the preceding scientific generation.

Ten years ago the atom was almost unanimously envisaged in terms of a miniature solar system. Planetary electrons were engaged in perpetual orbital motion about

a nucleus, the exact constitution of which was unknown, but which unquestionably consisted of a certain number of additional electrons tightly bound in the iron grip of a somewhat greater number of protons. No other type of occupant of the sub-atomic world than the electron and proton was either known or seriously imagined.

The Bohr theory, as this atomic model was called, was prodigiously productive. But, like many another theory, some of its friends took it too literally. These did not include its author, however, who was among the first to point out inadequacies and to suggest modifications. Finding that atoms would not accommodate themselves to the theory, physicists wisely undertook to accommodate the theory to the atoms, and proceeded with a re-examination of the whole question of atomic structure without the handicap of too prepossessing an analogy.

### I

The results were both devastating and reassuring. Dismay spread through the ranks of popularizers of science because so many of the new concepts seemed to lend themselves so slightly to visualization in terms of mechanical models. It became almost impossible to phrase the new developments in terms of the every-day sensory experiences of the layman. On the other hand, out of these apparently bizarre theories came a flood of new experimental results and a correlation of old ones that was positively uncanny in its consistency. This indicated that divesting atomic-theory axioms of their "qualities of the sensory world" was a long step in the right direction. Though this is a disquieting idea, one may reassure himself by recalling with Bridgman that "there is no warrant whatever in experience for the conviction that, as we penetrate deeper and deeper, we shall find (exclusively) the elements of previous experience repeated."

One may therefore be prepared to hear of some surprising discoveries in this field—inscrutable, perhaps, except in the sense that solely by means of them, as far as can be seen at present, can an otherwise incoherent mass of experimental data be correlated.

But not all of the recent discoveries have been subversive of the earlier doctrines. Some have been confirmatory and some have merely extended the former concepts in ways that seem quite natural. Not more than four years ago, for example, two experimenters adduced the first direct evidence of motion of electrons within the atom. Previously the very concept of electronic motion within the atom had been purely inferential. It is

no wonder that detailed computations of specific electronic orbits had been found to lack the proper foundation! Perhaps one of the most interesting extensions of the earlier concepts lies in the identification of three new denizens of the sub-atomic world, christened respectively deuteron, positron and neutron.

The discovery of the deuteron was the converging point of several independent observations, the first of which occurred in 1931. The lightest atom known is hydrogen. Until recently it has been assumed that all hydrogen atoms possessed the same weight. But in 1931 Birge and Menzel of the University of California pointed out a discrepancy between the values of the atomic weights of hydrogen as measured in two different ways, and suggested that it could be explained by assuming that some of the atoms were double the normal weight. Since the heavier atoms, if they existed, would be more sluggish than the lighter ones, it occurred to several experimenters, among them Urey of Columbia, that evaporation of liquid hydrogen should leave a residue that would be abnormally rich in these heavy atoms. Urey's experiments were successful and the new atom was thereby identified. Its escape from earlier detection seems to have been due to its great dilution (about one part in five thousand) in ordinary hydrogen. Urey received a Nobel prize last year for his identification of the new chemical element and for some later studies on its chemical and physical properties.

The properties of this new element were found to be sufficiently different from those of the associated element, hydrogen, so that a new name was really required. After some disagreement between English and American writers, the name deuterium has finally been settled upon.

A more troublesome problem of nomenclature was provided by the necessity for finding a name for the *nucleus* of the atom of deuterium, which seems destined to play almost as important a role as has the proton, which is the nucleus of the hydrogen atom. Prior to January, 1935, the name "deuton" was in most general use. But at the recent meeting of the American Physical Society in Pittsburgh the term *deuteron*, suggested by both Bohr and Heisenberg, was settled upon and has received general acceptance both here and abroad.

The aspect of the discovery of deuterium that seems to have elicited the greatest popular interest has been the study of "heavy water." Since water consists of a chemical combination of hydrogen and oxygen, molecules of water possessing the heavy instead of the light hydrogen atoms—or more properly, those containing deuterium instead of hydrogen—immediately became the subject of study. G. N. Lewis of California first isolated this heavy water. It was found to have a toxic effect on plant and animal life. There is some speculation to the effect that senescence may be due in part to the accumulation of this substance in the body.

The second new denizen of the sub-atomic world, the positron, was discovered in Millikan's laboratory in the California Institute of Technology, by Anderson in August, 1932. It is the mate of the electron, identical with it in all respects except that its electrical charge is positive instead of negative. Heretofore it has been customary to associate the proton with the electron, princi-

pally because of the absence of a more fitting partner. The association was always somewhat strained, since while the electrical charges of the two were the same (though opposite in sign), the proton weighed nearly two thousand times as much as the electron. The new partnership appeals more to our sense of symmetry by reason of equality of weight.

Anderson's observations were immediately verified at Rutherford's laboratory in Cambridge and by Irene Curie and her husband, F. Joliot, in Paris.

## II

The experimental demonstration of the existence of positrons raises immediately the question why they have hitherto eluded detection. The reason seems to be the shortness of their life. Two years before their discovery, Dirac of Cambridge University had published his theory of electrons which hinted at their possible existence but indicated that they should have a very limited life (about one ten-millionth of a second in air). Their experimental identification by Anderson and others constituted, in the first instance, a by-product of his experimentation on cosmic rays, in which some exceedingly transient phenomena were under investigation. The identification of positrons was not sought or even contemplated. It was a pure accident, occasioned by the coincidence that the phenomena under study required a stage-setting which happened to be favorable also for the detection of positrons. The discovery of the positron is, indeed, the first clear outgrowth (though purely incidental) of the arduous and highly controversial experimental study of cosmic rays, the main interpretations of which are still almost as obscure as they were at the outset.

The third new denizen of the sub-atomic world is the neutron, so called because it is electrically neutral though it seems otherwise identical with the proton. Such a particle could be formed by a close combination of a proton and an electron, in a conjunction much more intimate than is approached in any other known combination of such particles. This discovery cannot be attributed to any one observer. The initial impetus was given by Bothe and Becker of Giessen and the Joliot's of Paris. Further work by Chadwick, Feather and Dee of Cambridge University corrected some misinterpretations of the earlier investigators and laid the foundation for the interpretation in terms of a neutron. Extensions of this study by Curie and Joliot of Paris, Fermi of Rome, de Broglie and Leprince-Ringuet of Paris, Bohr of Copenhagen, and Heisenberg of Leipzig, all converged on the same conclusions and finally established the existence of the neutron.

Perhaps the most characteristic property of the neutron is its penetrating power. In this it has no peer, not even the most powerful X-rays being as potent in this respect as the neutron. This is due primarily to its absence of electrical charge. As seen by a sub-atomic eye, the most "solid" materials are the veriest lace-work. They consist principally of apertures through which molecules and atoms, not to mention protons and electrons, could pass in profusion except for one thing—their electrical charges. The plight of an ordinary atom which tries to penetrate a "solid" barrier is much the

same as that of the last boy in the old school-ground game of "pom-pom-pull-away." It has practically no chance of getting through. If the boy were invisible, his chances of getting through would be excellent. So it is, in effect, with the neutron. Possessing no electrical charge, it is immune from capture by electrical forces and can be stopped only by an "accidental" direct impact. But atomic space is so empty, even in the case of the most dense metals, that the chances of direct impact are almost disappearingly small. High penetrating power therefore becomes the principal characteristic of neutrons.

It is also to the absence of electrical charge that the lateness of discovery of the neutron is attributable. Almost the entire technique of experimentation in the sub-atomic field has centered in electrical devices. These were, of course, incapable of controlling or even detecting particles that were electrically neutral. Indeed, even now it is principally through some secondary electrical effects produced by these neutral particles that our knowledge of them is adduced.

Early philosophers were fond of assuming that all substances were but various forms of a single primordial material. The developments of the last generation, during which there seemed to be only two actors on the sub-atomic stage, electrons and protons, gave the appearance of an approach to this early vision. But the new additions to the Lilliputian population point in the opposite direction. It is not yet clear what common elements, if any, these will be found to possess, which may again reduce the varieties of building-stone in the material universe.

### III

One outgrowth of the discovery of the deuteron, the positron and the neutron possesses an importance that is at least equal to these: namely, the production of induced radioactivity. Natural or spontaneous radioactivity has been known for forty years. The term has been used to describe the unique behavior of a group of chemical elements of which radium has been the most widely known member. The phenomenon consists of a progressive disintegration of these chemical elements, with the release of high-speed sub-atomic projectiles known as alpha particles and beta particles, accompanied by so-called gamma rays which are very similar to X-rays. The beta particles have been identified as electrons and the alpha particles as aggregates of four protons combined with two electrons. All three are destructive of living tissue, and extensive therapeutic use has accordingly been made of them. No way has been found to control or modify in any way the rate at which these disintegrations occur. Until recently no trace of similar behavior has been detected outside of the relatively small group of elements of which this behavior was the distinctive property.

But in 1932 Cockroft and Walton of Cambridge produced alpha particles from about a dozen non-radioactive substances by bombarding these substances with high-speed protons. Within six months these experiments had been repeated and extended by two investigators in Germany and by one in California. About a year later Curie and Joliot at Paris added two extremely significant observations. These were: first, that the ef-

fect continued after the cessation of the bombardment which produced it, sometimes for many minutes, acting in essential respects like radioactive transformations; second, that in most cases the effect involved the emission of positrons instead of the alpha and beta particles characteristic of conventional radioactivity. A little later, following a suggestion by Fermi of Rome, the effect was greatly accentuated by using neutrons to bombard the substance which was to be rendered radioactive, and soon thereafter the same effect was produced by other experimenters using deuterons. Neutrons were found to produce more nearly the conventional radioactivity, in that the result was usually the generation of fast electrons (i. e., beta particles) and gamma rays instead of positrons as in the earlier case. All told, this "induced radioactivity" has been produced, in one form or another, in more than fifty chemical elements. The original group of spontaneously active elements numbered only about thirty.

### IV

The importance of this group of experiments can scarcely be overemphasized. Historically it is an all but complete realization of the transmutation of elements which was the will-o'-the-wisp of the ancient alchemists. It is also of historical interest that the daughter of M. and Mme. Curie, the illustrious co-discoverers of radium, is prominently identified with this major extension of her parents' contribution. Scientifically, besides unifying the properties of the chemical elements by removing the adventitious distinction between radioactive and other elements, this development has unlocked a rich storehouse of new possibilities for the study of the nature of matter. From a utilitarian standpoint there is the removal of the previous stringent limitation on availability of radioactive materials for medical and industrial uses. Hitherto the entire world's supply of radium has aggregated less than the weight of a golf ball. Soon the potential supply of equivalent substances will be virtually unlimited.

Somewhat closer to the controversial frontier of knowledge than the preceding developments, but still clearly indicated, is another curious fact which, if borne out, may dwarf all the preceding discoveries in its later significance. The unanimous concept of the nature of light during the nineteenth century was that of a wave motion. Early in the twentieth century some circumstances were uncovered which attributed to light the nature of flying particles. Later experiments verified and extended this conclusion. The conceptual disjunction thus introduced was unwelcome but has proved inescapable. It is common now to say that light, while possessing all the attributes of waves, has in addition some corpuscular properties. These hermaphroditic corpuscles or particles have received the name photons.

About six years ago Davisson and Germer, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, discovered that electrons, previously considered as particles, behaved unmistakably like waves under certain easily realizable experimental conditions. These observations, too, were immediately confirmed and extended by other observers. One of the most significant extensions was a demonstration that hydrogen atoms exhibited these same wave properties.

Thus an entity which for a century had been considered a pure wave was shown to behave like a particle, and an entity which for much more than a century had been considered a pure particle was shown to behave like a wave. In these cases, as in many others, it has been easier to make measurements than to know what we were measuring. Evidently the inferences of these experimental observations were carrying us into very deep waters.

In 1934 Crane and Lauritsen of the California Institute of Technology observed that carbon targets, after bombardment for fifteen minutes with exceedingly high-speed deuterons, acted in a way that was interpretable only in terms of a conversion of positrons and electrons into photons. Since the weights of positrons and electrons can be completely accounted for as of electrical origin, a complete fusion of two such particles should produce the annihilation of their weights (because of mutual neutralization of their electrical charges) together with the appearance of their energy in some other form. The observations of Crane and Lauritsen identify the product of this fusion as two photons for each pair of combining particles. This furnishes the best experimental evidence thus far adduced for the annihilation of matter with an accompanying appearance of radiant energy. The abruptness of the transition from what is primarily of the nature of substance to what is primarily of the nature of waves, is considerably cushioned by

the earlier discoveries of the wave-nature of particles and the particle-nature of waves.

Oppenheimer of California and others have pointed out that this transformation should also occur in the reverse direction, i. e., a photon of the proper energy should disappear with an accompanying production of a pair of particles of equal and opposite electrical charge. The principal difficulty in realizing the experimental conditions for this reverse transformation apparently lies in the reliable measurement and control of the energies of the photons that are to produce these electrical pairs. While some evidence has been produced of the identification of this process, a requisite volume of agreement among competent scientific workers is yet to be reached.

This stage of scientific development reminds one of the simile in Plato's *Republic* of men, chained with their faces to the wall of a cave, trying to interpret outside events by shadows cast on the limited areas within their vision. Yet the potentialities of these seemingly nebulous accomplishments are enormous. When William Thomson published, in 1853, a stiff bit of mathematical analysis which laid the foundation of the theory of electric oscillations, there can have been few who saw in it the basis of radio communication. In our caution to avoid unwarrantable interpretations we must avoid such errors as that of August Comte, who declared that man could never know such things as the chemical composition of the heavenly bodies.



## Oberlin College Athletics

By PROFESSOR C. W. SAVAGE '93

FATHER TIME, ruthless tyrant that he is, has decreed that I shall hang my sword and lance upon the wall, lay aside my battle-scarred armor, and turn my charger out to pasture (possibly on any convenient greens and fairways). Hence it is that I have been prevailed upon to review for you Oberlin's athletic policy through the period of my service. In view of what I have failed to accomplish this is not a particularly pleasant assignment.

Thirty years ago the coming June, culminating two years of negotiations, President Henry Churchill King, Dean Charles E. St. John, chairman of the athletic committee, and Dr. Fred Eugene Leonard, professor of physical education and hygiene and director of the men's gymnasium, prevailed upon me to accept the appointment of Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics on the faculty of this, my *alma mater*. I need hardly mention that the decision to accept this call was the most momentous of my entire professional career, for it meant, at what youth considers the ripe old age of 35, the abandonment of the fields of history and the Classics, for which I had prepared myself and in which I had taught with apparent success for ten years, and the entrance upon a new and untried field for which I was not professionally trained and toward which the rank and file of the faculties in most colleges of the country were not too kindly disposed. (It is a curious anomaly that we academicians who pride ourselves on our leadership in progressive thought are at the same time shackled hand and foot by an almost inflexible conservatism.)

In the face of this none too kindly attitude of the faculties of the country, President King and his aids were nevertheless able to persuade me to take the hazardous plunge. This decision was made, however, only upon condition that I might have a school year plus two summer sessions for intensive study in preparation for the new work. Thus it was that although appointed in 1905, my active service in Oberlin did not begin until the autumn of 1906.

The greatest single factor in my decision to enter upon the new work was the frank recognition on the part of Oberlin College that physical activity had a very real and indispensable part to play in the education of youth, and that the fixed purpose of the college was *not* to restrict and repress intercollegiate athletics but to direct and utilize them in a manner befitting an educational institution, and to conduct them in a right relation to all the other interests and activities of the life of the campus.

A second impelling influence was the satisfaction I experienced in the knowledge that my own College, where I had spent my undergraduate years and to which the intervening years had made me enduringly loyal, had deemed me worthy to pioneer in this untried field. No greater satisfaction has ever been mine than the realization that Oberlin College was willing to wait nearly two years for me to come into this work. The appointment was one of the very first of its kind in the country. There were athletic directors in other institutions

at the time, but they were employed by athletic boards and paid from the funds of the Athletic Associations, and therefore were not really directly responsible to the institution. Mine was a bona fide college appointment.

And what has my coming meant to my College and to yours? All too little, I assure you. I do not withdraw from the stage of action without many regrets and the feeling of futility and frustration which every man of sincere purpose experiences as one ideal after another is crushed and the alluring vision of one day proves to be merely the evanescent mirage of the next. Yet somehow in the passing of these twenty-nine years, Oberlin College has come to be widely recognized for its adherence to the principles of pure amateurism in its conduct of sports—sport for sport's sake, for the love of the contest and for the good of the rank and file of the students, and not for any ulterior motives. Oberlin College has established a reputation for sheer, downright honesty in its treatment of athletes; no favors are asked, and from what our athletes have often told me, very few favors are shown.

And although every student and alumnus of Oberlin College believes or should believe in playing to win, we have not been willing to adopt unfair practices in order to insure victory. The drive for victory has never been Oberlin's paramount objective; yet how greatly have we rejoiced through all these many years at the signal successes of most of our teams!

### I

Oberlin's athletic policy, then, for over a quarter of a century, has been merely a policy of simple, downright honesty, the acceptance of students as they come to the College and the development and training of them to the best of our ability with the facilities, staff, and time available. This does not sound like a distinctive procedure, and yet, by contrast, Oberlin has achieved a nation-wide reputation for the idealism of her intercollegiate athletic policy.

The several hundred delegates who attended the annual meetings of the various athletic and physical education associations in New York City last December were practically unanimous in the opinion that the practice of recruiting and subsidizing of high-school athletes by colleges and universities was never so bad as at present, and that the urge to victory at any cost was greater today than ever before. I cannot here digress to explain these conditions, but I can say that no whisper of suspicion has been heard in criticism of Oberlin's methods of interesting new students.

But Oberlin's athletic achievements have undoubtedly been dimmed by our higher standards for entrance and the greater pressure for the highest possible intellectual standards. The latter is due to the acceptance of the principle by the faculty that intellectually Oberlin must be in the first rank, and also to the adoption of the ranking system instead of grades.

But perhaps of greater significance than these factors is the change in the type of the Oberlin student in re-

cent years and the emergence of many new interests in the life of the Campus. That there is a changed attitude toward intercollegiate sports can hardly be questioned. No longer do three-day athletic trips away from Oberlin hold any lure for athletes. They miss too much of the life of the College, discover the work piled up upon their return, and in many cases find the professor estimating the student's rank unwilling to ignore the absences entailed although athletic absences are permitted by faculty vote.

Times at Oberlin have changed. It would be easy to multiply explanations. I must in fairness say that our coaches (why should they not be called teachers?) were never more competent, more earnest and loyal, and never more anxious to produce winning teams. But as men of integrity and high ideals they have never been a party to *sub rosa* methods in bringing in athletes, and they have always played fair with the other interests of the Campus. I wish that I could say that the same co-operation with athletic interests had been universal among the teaching staff. But social pressure and the drive for more and better academic work has grown so insistent in recent years that most non-academic interests have suffered, and athletics not the least.

In spite of our idealistic program of offering every man in college a chance to acquire interest and skill in

competitive sports, in spite of the more "practical" methods of most of the other institutions of the country, in spite of cycles (often too long) of losing teams, I have never in the twenty-nine years of my service received an insulting or even a fault-finding letter, anonymous or otherwise, from an Oberlin alumnus; and I have never received a demand for the dismissal of a coach, nor has my own resignation been suggested. This I consider one of the finest tributes to the reasonableness and sanity of the Oberlin alumni body. It is this fact that has made me confident that Oberlin alumni far and wide believe that *honesty really is the best policy* in intercollegiate athletics as elsewhere. And finally, it is this fact that has given me the courage to "carry on."

How grateful I am for the confidence and support of the alumni body through all these years will never be known. As a sportsman I can agree with former President Theodore Roosevelt who said, "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords." And disappointed as I am as I lay my armor down that I have achieved so little I can say with Robert Louis Stevenson, "I believe in the ultimate triumph of righteousness." In the field of intercollegiate athletics, I am confident that Oberlin College will continue to drive toward that triumph.

## Editorial

(Continued from Page 165)

schemes you will need money. Ask the alumni for it, and see if they don't respond . . . . In fact, this letter is our I. O. U. for our first ten dollars to such experiments when they are started, and we promise to continue to give steadily and as much as we can, should Oberlin College once more take her place in the front ranks of the fight for a better social order."

These suggestions embody what, borrowing Matthew Arnold's phrase, we might call the "Hebraistic" virtue of action. May we also suggest two supplementary virtues that might well be joined with such direct action, virtues we shall call respectively "Hellenistic" and "Realistic."

In the first place, to satisfy a college-trained mind, the enthusiasm and the "cause" to which it is applied must be intelligent. The Peace Society and the Public Affairs Society, to name but two current Oberlin agencies, do strive to see that our "light be not darkness." This Hellenistic virtue of *consideration* is one that higher education in general has adopted as its own; and to many people's way of thinking, it is as far toward reform as any college should attempt to go.

In the second place the College must as a whole renounce the materialistic spirit if she is to pioneer, and put first things first. In personnel and in policy she must be willing to choose a life based on other-interest rather than self-interest. This intangible, but no less

real, shift of the spiritual center of gravity, cannot be induced by talk about "service" or about anything else. It is an honest change of heart, a conversion by grace.

Armed with these three virtues, Oberlin ought to have no more difficulty pioneering in the twentieth century than she had in the nineteenth. Remains yet one question: Why should a college, whose business is education, be concerned with reform?

The answer seems to be, that education will not obligingly stop at the mind alone. A person is a whole person, except in psychopathic cases, with no thin black line dividing his intellectual processes from his emotional life or social attitudes. And an education aimed at the intelligence alone is likely to be as sweetly shed as dew off a cabbage leaf. To "take," education must go down into the deeper levels.

And then, too, there is the ever-present sense of social responsibility. As one of our young alumni writes, "I feel that the colleges of America because of their supply of men and women of high ideals and possessed of trained brains, because of their wealth, and because of their potentially loyal and proud alumni are the best fitted and most logical units to carry out a reform movement. I am merely one of thousands of college graduates who are eager to do their bit toward getting America out of its present state of chaos, and in establishing a better social order."

# Goodrich House, Recreational Center



*Around the fire-place. Marshmallows, a book, knitting, and plenty to laugh about.*



*A foursome. The young lady to the left illustrates a current Campus rage.*



*Ping-pong tables inhabit the Goodrich third floor.*



*There really was a fire in the grate! This is a typical group meeting of Y. W. C. A. girls.*



*Goodrich House sees many instances of such undergraduate dining. Sunday morning breakfasts and Sunday night suppers are especially popular.*

## Alumni To Have Secretary Next Year; Professor Jelliffe Speaks

The Alumni Council met at the Oberlin Inn February 22, with an attendance of twenty-seven members. Several important business matters came up for consideration, presented by Dr. William E. Mosher '99, President of the Association.

The first of these was the progress of the Alumni Fund, which has to date grossed approximately \$2700. Dr. Mosher reported that on the basis of this amount and what more might reasonably be expected to come in before the end of the year, it was recommended that a Secretary be appointed to assume his duties next fall. He will take over the editorship of the *Alumni Magazine* in addition to his duties in the field.

Dr. Mosher stated that there had been misunderstanding on the part of some alumni over the sponsoring and control of the Alumni Fund. This Fund, as had been announced in the July *Alumni Magazine*, was voted by the Alumni Association in its meeting last June, for the double purpose of securing sufficient funds to expand the program of the Association, including the hiring of a full-time Secretary; and of establishing alumni scholarships. The Fund is controlled solely by the Executive Committee of the Association, and it is understood that until a total of \$6000 is reached, the money secured will go towards the furthering of the Association's program. At the request of the Executive Committee last June, the Fund campaign was launched and is this year being directed by Dr. W. F. Bohn, Assistant to the President. This task will automatically devolve upon the new Alumni Secretary next fall, and a member of the Executive Committee will serve with him in determining the policies of the Fund and the allocation of receipts.

The budget for next year, as reported to the Council by Dr. Mosher, calls for a tentative expenditure of \$10,830. The present Association budget is around \$8,000.

A final report on the Alumni Questionnaire of last May is to be the main feature of the June meeting of the Alumni Association. Also a feature of this program will be a pageant presented by L.L.S., oldest literary society for women on the Campus, which is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary in June.

The Council accepted the invitation of the College that its members be represented in some way in the academic exercises at Commencement. Details of this participation are to be worked out between the Executive Committee and College authorities.

Richard F. Bosworth '23 was named treasurer of the Association to succeed Pliny W. Williamson '99, who resigned by reason of the pressure of his own work and his recent election as State Senator in New York.

On the recommendation of the Junior Council, a committee of three younger alumni, under the chairmanship of Isaac S. Metcalf '05, was appointed to suggest changes that might be made to improve the *Alumni Magazine*. The report of this committee, together with reports on the ranking system and the men's housing situation, are to constitute the share of the Junior Council in the June meeting.

The program of the afternoon meeting, beginning at 4:00 o'clock in Shepherd Lounge, was devoted to a discussion of relations between the faculty and the alumni. The area of such relations was canvassed in a preliminary statement by Professor R. A. Jelliffe. In introducing Mr. Jelliffe, Dr. Mosher, who acted as chairman at the meeting, called attention to the basic partnership between the alumni and faculty, and to the desirability of an increasing amount of cooperative understanding.

He also suggested that there seemed to be a certain amount of apprehension among faculty members, both in Oberlin and elsewhere, concerning the danger of alumni interference with campus affairs. Dr. Mosher expressed it as his emphatic opinion that the controlling forces in the Alumni Association, at the present time, at least, were in no wise disposed to encroach on the prerogatives of the College, and that any suggestions which might be made were advanced simply as suggestions, and for what they might be worth. Adoption or rejection of such suggestions, it was stated, is clearly within the realm of faculty action.

Professor Jelliffe, in his "keynote" address, reviewed the familiar "old grad" caricature of the alumnus, who, returning to the campus after a lapse of years finds himself somewhat out of place, a little *de trop*. He is supposed to be properly critical of the fortunes of the football team, and solicited regularly for funds whenever a campaign is afloat.

This, as Professor Jelliffe pointed out, is no longer the way alumni are viewed by the college, or the way they should view themselves. The alumnus should be thought of, and think of himself, as constituting one of the "estates" of the institution, the others being the faculty, the administration, and the "fourth estate"—the students.

The proper function of the faculty, said Professor Jelliffe, is to teach and to make themselves professionally responsible for the educational policy and philosophy of the college. The proper function of the administration is not only the business and financial end, but responsibility for the position and standing of the college in relation to other institutions, and to the outside world.

In this view, it might well be part of the contribution of the alumni to concern themselves with the true spirit and trend

of the college—its aims and purposes. They will properly do this in an advisory, not a directive, capacity, by communicating their views to the responsible authorities. But their views should be respected, and have weight.

The ideal college, therefore, should be guided by a sort of interlocking directorate—with the four estates working together for the institution's best interests.

A discussion period followed, after which tea was served informally. Arrangements for the tea were made by Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Jones '28.

## Elm Blight Alarm

An alarm over Oberlin's elms and the Dutch elm blight, of which twelve trees had been thought to show signs, was recently happily dispelled when the State Agricultural Station at Wooster reported the trees damaged not by blight but by drought. The drought, however, product of several rainless summers, has made the trees exceptionally susceptible.

The Dutch elm disease, which has practically destroyed the elm trees of Europe, made its first appearance in this country in 1930, near Cleveland. Since that time, seven infected elms in the vicinity of Cleveland have been discovered and destroyed. The chief area of infection now is near New York City, where some 8,000 trees are reported to be involved.

The disease, which shows itself by prematurely yellowed and falling leaves, is propagated by two non-flying, boring beetles. The blight can be controlled only by eradication, root and branch. Since the beetles do not fly, its spread is relatively slow. The Oberlin elms are merely reprieved, however—not permanently saved, unless money enough can be devoted to a clean-up campaign.

## Negroes To Unveil Centenary Tablet

During the Spring, Oberlin Negro alumni, Negro townspeople, and other interested individuals hope to unveil a bronze tablet here in memory of a century of Negro education in Oberlin.

"Whereas," run the minutes of the Oberlin Trustees at a meeting on February 10, 1835, "fears are entertained that (Negroes) will be left unprovided for as to the means of education; Therefore, resolved that the education of the people of color should be encouraged and sustained in this institution." The first Negro student entered in 1836.

Oberlin was not the first American institution of higher learning to admit Negroes, but she was among the first to disregard the barrier of color. Distinguished Negroes who have graduated from Oberlin include John Mercer Langston '49, for seven years United States consul to Haiti, a member of the fifty-first Congress and president of Virginia Normal Institute; in more recent times, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett c'o8, composer.

## Electing Alumni Trustees

To what extent do alumni participate in electing the Alumni Trustees? This question was brought up by Dr. E. Dana Durand '93 at the November meeting of the Board of Trustees, and was answered by George M. Jones, Secretary of the College, after making an actual count of the ballots returned in the last election. Total results—out of 8,946 living alumni, 3,176, or 35.50 per cent, voted.

### *Alumni Balloting for Trustee, Fall, 1934*

|                     |      |      |       |      |      |       |
|---------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Prior to 1885 ..... | 323  | 129  | 39.94 |      |      |       |
| 1885-1889 .....     | 228  | 76   | 33.33 |      |      |       |
| 1890-1894 .....     | 385  | 169  | 43.89 |      |      |       |
| 1895-1899 .....     | 399  | 176  | 44.11 |      |      |       |
| 1900-1904 .....     | 433  | 165  | 38.10 |      |      |       |
| 1905-1909 .....     | 674  | 265  | 39.32 |      |      |       |
| 1910-1914 .....     | 986  | 408  | 41.40 |      |      |       |
| 1915-1919 .....     | 1087 | 358  | 32.93 | 4515 | 1746 | 38.69 |
| 1920-1924 .....     | 1289 | 361  | 28.00 |      |      |       |
| 1925-1929 .....     | 1560 | 464  | 29.67 |      |      |       |
| 1930-1934 .....     | 1582 | 605  | 38.26 | 4431 | 1430 | 32.27 |
|                     |      |      |       |      |      |       |
|                     | 8946 | 3176 | 35.50 |      |      | 35.50 |

The breakdown of votes, by classes grouped in five-year periods, is likewise illuminating. The nineties seem to be the most politically-minded decade, 43.89 per cent of the group from 1890 through 1894 voting, and 44.11 per cent of the group from 1895 through 1899. Eighteen ninety-eighters, reports Mr. Jones, are the best voters of all, with 61.25 per cent of the class represented. Nineteen-thirty-four did quite well, with over fifty-three per cent voting.

Secretary Jones, commenting on the returns, says, "As you know, the living alumni of the College are divided into two fairly equal parts, those who graduated during the last fifteen years and those who graduated earlier. The recent graduates do not participate quite as well as the graduates of earlier years, but the percentage of participation is not so markedly lower as to need special comment." Nearly thirty-nine per cent of the "older half" voted as against thirty-two per cent of the graduates of recent years.

## Martin Lectures

A distinguished series of lectures on the Martin Foundation was given by Mr. M. P. Charlesworth, Fellow of St. Johns College and Lawrence Reader in Ancient History in the University of Cambridge, in Oberlin February 18-27. Under the general topic "Types of People Under the Roman Empire," he spoke on "The Native Ruler," "The Philosopher," "The Adventurer," "The Governor," and "The Merchant." Each lecture was a biography of a typical representative of the class discussed.

The Martin Foundation was established several years ago in honor of Professor emeritus Charles Beebe Martin.

## James Fifield In Los Angeles

Succeeding Dr. Carl S. Patton '88, former moderator of the General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, in the pastorate of the big First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, California, is another Oberlin man. James W. Fifield, Jr., '21 began his work there the first of January, after a successful ten-year pastorate in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

## Sport Schedules

Devotees of spring sports are requested to note the following schedules, which have been negotiated and approved by the Physical Education Department.

### BASEBALL

|         |                     |
|---------|---------------------|
| Apr. 15 | Michigan, here      |
| 27      | Marietta, here      |
| May 3   | Muskingum, there    |
| 4       | Marietta, there     |
| 11      | Wooster, there      |
| 15      | Ohio Wesleyan, here |
| 18      | Rochester, here     |
| 25      | Wittenberg, there   |
| June 1  | Wooster, here       |
| 15      | Alumni-Varsity      |

### TRACK

|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Apr. 20 | Informal Meet           |
| May 4   | W. Reserve, here        |
| 11      | Wooster, here           |
| 18      | Case, there             |
| 25      | Big Six Meet at Wooster |

### TENNIS

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| Apr. 27 | Wooster, here    |
| May 1   | Case, there      |
| 4       | Wittenberg, here |
| 8       | Kenyon, here     |
| 11      | Wooster, there   |
| 17      | Marietta, here   |
| 25      | Tourna., Gambier |
| 30      | Case, here       |
| June 1  | Marietta, there  |
| 15      | Alumni-Varsity   |

### GOLF

|         |                       |
|---------|-----------------------|
| May 2   | Wooster, here         |
| 9       | Mount Union, here     |
| 16      | Kenyon, there         |
| 21      | Mount Union, there    |
| 23      | Kenyon, here          |
| 28      | Wooster, there        |
| Feb. 16 | W. Reserve, here      |
| 22      | Allegheny, there      |
| 23      | Rochester, there      |
| Mar. 2  | Case, there           |
| 9       | Denison, here         |
| 16      | Case-Wittenberg, here |

The 1935 football schedule is also complete, and has been released at this time. The eight games include two new opponents, or new for the first time in a number of years—Wittenberg, and Hamilton. Those dropped from the schedule as it was played this year are Allegheny and Denison. The schedule follows:

|        |                  |
|--------|------------------|
| Oct. 5 | Rochester, here  |
| 12     | Marietta, here   |
| 19     | Hamilton, there  |
| 26     | Case, there      |
| Nov. 2 | Wittenberg, here |
| 9      | Wooster, there   |
| 16     | Kenyon, there    |
| 23     | W. Reserve, here |

## Mrs. C. W. Morrison Dies

Word was received, just as the *Magazine* went to press, of the death of Mrs. Charles W. Morrison in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, on February 20.

More extended notice will appear in the April issue.

## Alumni Win Again

The Alumni-Varsity basketball game was won by the alumni 34-31. This game, played annually at the Mid-winter Homecoming in commemoration of "Crip" Gray, held the interest of the small but enthusiastic crowd up to the final gun.

Truth to tell, the game was won from the sophomore class team, who were unable to protect a rather safe lead handed them by the varsity. Encouraged by the withdrawal of the varsity, the alumni spurted in the last few minutes to win by a typical Oberlin finish.

The returning heroes played a clever brand of basketball. Particularly was this true of Carl Brickley '31, who was high scorer of the evening with 14 points. Russ Lampson '34, who hitchhiked to the game from Washington, D. C., was second high scorer for the alumni. The other alumni who saw action were: Wilbert Montie '27, Bruce Brickley '34, Joe Williams '32, Joe Smith '33, Jack McPhee ex'26, Lysle Butler '25, Bert Laird '33, John Landis '20 and John Brown '33.

Before the game and between halves, music was furnished by the Oberlin band, under the leadership of Arthur L. Williams '25. Also between halves two sparkling exhibitions, one of baton twirling by Adam West '37, and another of tumbling under the guidance of Max Chapman '30, added to the pleasure of the evening. A dance for the alumni and students followed at "Rec" Hall.

The net proceeds of the game, approximating \$100.00 this year, are used annually to augment the Glen Gray Scholarship Fund, which is insufficient in amount to furnish the present scholarships.

—Guy Throner '14.

## Thank You, Mr. Hearst!

Oberlin has at last received the compliment of being included in Mr. Hearst's attack on communism in the American colleges. The indictment, as preferred in the Washington *Herald* for February 18, seems to be that President Ernest H. Wilkins is one of the advisers to the Anglo-American Section's Summer Session at the Moscow State University in the U. S. S. R., which seeks to maintain cultural relations with students in many countries. This honor the President shares with (among others) Robert Hutchins of Chicago University, John Dewey of Columbia, Chancellor Chase of New York University, President Neilson of Smith College, President Graham of the University of North Carolina, Robert Kelly, Secretary of the Association of American Colleges, and some eighteen or nineteen other gentlemen of recognized distinction in the educational field. This is but an indication, Mr. Hearst insists, that our educational system is permeated by "Red" indoctrination. The Moscow Summer School is a sinister attempt to pervert our American teachers, "inviting them," in the words of the Washington *Herald*, "to become summer students at the Moscow State University and to imbibe communism at its very source—obviously for the purpose of making adept communist propagandists out of them."

Mr. Hearst's attack on communism in our institutions of higher learning was launched at Syracuse University in November. There, two Hearst "news-hawks," disguising themselves as prospective students, interviewed Professor John N. Washburne, head of the educational psychology department of the University. The "interviews" they obtained, containing stage whispers and significant laughter, were doubtless highly satisfactory to the Syracuse *Journal*, Hearst organ, for it reproduced them in full. Unfortunately, the accounts of the masquerading reporters as to what actually was said do not tally recognizably either with Professor Washburne's account nor with those of several other persons who happened to be present.

After Syracuse, the next institution attacked was New York University; in December, Teachers College, Columbia. In reprisal, a group of some of New York's most prominent educators and ministers sent a formal request to the McCormack-Dickstein Committee in Congress, calling upon it to investigate a "campaign of terrorism against teachers in American colleges, universities, schools and even private schools." This action was commended by several professional organizations and many newspapers throughout the country. On the other side, the American Coalition, representing 106 patriotic societies, Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation and vice president of

the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. William A. Wirt, hero of the Wirrtian investigation, are upholding Mr. Hearst's hand in his good work. How far his labors in this fruitful field will be extended is not known. Meanwhile his campaign to launch a "red scare" in America is well under way.

## Controversially Speaking

Gathering up some of the crumbs of controversy that have fallen over Catherine Street's article on the Oberlin social situation, we are especially pleased to recount the tale of Grace Herreid Lightner '06 (we hope she doesn't mind), who directed a visiting father to look Daughter Ruth '38 over pretty carefully as to manners and dress. Ruth reports that her father was closely questioned when he got back home!

Catherine's own mother, Augusta Jewitt Street '11, admits she can remember the hybrid Oberlin costume from her own student days. She, however, gently adds, "I think that the girls who don't date mind less than you think they do."

Other parents spoke approvingly, one lady even being inspired to send her daughter. Not so the Oberlin *Review*, who under the title "Caricature" fears editorially that "to present to alumni, as factual data, a picture of Oberlin constructed partly from truth and partly from rhetorical exaggeration seems unfortunate, especially since alumni though warned through an editorial note are likely to believe all apparently serious student articles on college morals, radicalism, etc." We can only hope no one was misled.

We understand that *l'angard*, the student publication that at least has the merit of disagreeing with its confreres, thinks the February issue of the *Alumni Magazine* was rather hazy in its editorial attempt to "explain" propaganda. Whereupon it suggests Maurice Parmelee's definition: "Whenever a doctrine is generally accepted, its teaching is likely to be regarded as education. On the other hand, where it is not generally accepted, it is almost certain to be stigmatized or denounced as propaganda by those opposed to it." Although the editor of the *Magazine* happened to be interested in a slightly different angle of the propaganda question than that of definition, we are happy to clarify the alumni mind on this point.

The *l'angard* and the *Review* had what looked for a few days like a really promising quarrel. The *Review*, the *l'angard* blithely challenged, devotes entirely too much space to dancing, and to the dances sponsored by the *Review*, to the detriment of more serious concerns. Illustrating the article was a heroic

plaque of the *Review's* editor, bearing the legend "Tanzen uber Alles." The *Review*, nettled, came back with the assertion that it is merely reflecting the actual trend of interest on the Campus. End of the first round: score tied at one all.

## Economics Reinforced

The Economics Department, unexpectedly crippled the second semester by the illness of Professor H. A. Wooster, has received reinforcements. The return of Associate Professor Ben W. Lewis, commuting on a part-time basis from Washington, D. C., makes possible the offering not only of all courses scheduled in the catalogue, but also courses in public control of industry and economic theory.

Mr. Lewis will spend Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Oberlin meeting all sessions of his classes on these days. The rest of the time he will spend in Washington, commuting by train and plane.

Terminating his work as Code Supervisor of the Consumer's Advisory Board on February 1, Mr. Lewis is now one of the Board's representatives on the important Advisory Council of the NRA. This board, the mediating body before which all questions of NRA policy are brought, is composed of nine members—two drawn from the industrial board, two from the labor board, two from the consumers' board, one from the research and planning division, one from the legal division, and one from the Recovery Board. Professor Wileox of Swarthmore will take Mr. Lewis' place on the Council on the "Oberlin" days.

In addition to his Washington-Oberlin duties, Mr. Lewis is also preparing his book on the Ohio Public Utilities Commission and drafting a new Ohio public utilities statute to be proposed to the Legislature by the Ohio Association on Utilities Questions.



Ben W. Lewis

# Books and People

By PROFESSOR R. A. JELLIFFE

## The Local Scene

Those of us who are here in Oberlin day after day, year after year—co-eval with the historic elm if not so flourishing—are inclined to take for granted certain alterations in the setting for our continuous performance, alterations which, because of their unfamiliarity to the returning alumnus at Commencement, the more forcibly take his eye. Time, that martinet stage manager, rejoices in variety. It is not so much with flowing beard and wielding an inexorable scythe that I should depict him. I see him rather as an officious figure back-stage, in sleeves and unbuttoned waistcoat, a derby hat pushed back on his head, directing his sweaty minions in the removal of certain out-dated flats and props so as to make place for those of newer design, destined in their turn to be equally ephemeral. I see him, here in Oberlin, dismantling the old Post Office building, his menials obliterating the very sculptured words from over the arched entry, to make room within for a gleaming display of new Plymouth and DeSoto cars. For across the street, a little farther down, the splendid new Federal Building, Post Office and Civic Pride in one, stands up and takes the morning.

I see him, again, shuffling the disorderly contents of several of the musty cubicles on the ground floor of the old brick hotel building, now, by virtue of white paint and green blinds, quaintly colonial rather than merely decrepit. Where once you purchased a ticket entitling you to an hour and forty minutes of nauseating transportation to Cleveland via the inter-urban electric, and where, of a Sunday morning, you procured your undelivered *Plain Dealer*, you may now elevate yourself in a green leather upholstered chair and look forth superbly on the labyrinthine traffic of our busiest corner while Herman trims your hair in the most metropolitan of contours. A door or two to the north, where of old the Sugar Bowl, its walls and windows bedizened with the hectic blandishments of *Soulful Stories*, *Cactus Spines*, *Cryptic Crimes*, and other such literary bait, lured you within its sepulchral caverns to gulp a lemon-coke or to test your constitution on luridly tinted taffy, you will now find enshrined a bureau of trans-continental 'bus lines. For all I know, the presiding grace, if sufficiently urged, will unreel another yard or two of green ticket from her infinite spool, and start you off for Timbuctoo or Madagascar, or set you in motion toward Abbana and Pharphar, lucid streams.

Indeed, I would suggest that the City Fathers or the College Trustees or some confirmed cartographer—no matter who—should make us a revised map of our village periodically—say every college

generation. For even though the general pattern of our streets and avenues has seemingly taken on a reasonably definitive outline, the other changes of which I am speaking might well justify the employment of symbols in vari-colored inks and a corresponding code, or key, at the bottom of such a map, to explain them. Thus we might find, in purple half-mourning, a star enclosed in a circle at a spot just north of our new Travel Bureau, and by consulting our key of symbols, we should come upon this sign of the shifting times: Formerly the New Purity, a restaurant; now the abode of the Oberlin Review. Or if we should wish to trace the vicissitudes of another one of our land-marks, we might again consult our chart, and by keeping one finger tip on the spot right next to the Apollo, and dropping our eyes to the explanatory fine print at the bottom, read as follows: Hobbs' Restaurant, Somebody Else, Hobbs' Restaurant, Somebody Else, Hobbs' Restaurant, followed by the mathematical symbol (I feel sure there must be one) indicating "to infinity."

Miss Street's disquisition in these pages last month, in that it undertook to characterize certain of our prominent dormitories, suggests to me the equal possibility and hazard of endeavoring to indicate the essential nature of some of our quick-lunch emporiums. The inner spirit of these places, I should warn you, undergoes quite as drastic alteration as their visible scheme of decoration. So you will not count too earnestly, whenever you return to revisit these glimpses of the moon, on finding the same dearly recollected retreat as of yore. Even if only a year or two has been permitted to elapse before you again undertake to recapture the sentiment that once accompanied the familiar scene, even then, I fear, you may discover that the coffee is less savory, the murals less entrancing, than once you deemed them. When you have seen, by Time's fell hand defaced, the rich proud cost of Gibson's tinted walls, or when you have observed such interchange of state as that which has substituted for the stylized, geometric fish, once dependent from the ceiling of the Campus, a more conventional but equally harrowing *décor*—why, then, I say, you cannot choose but weep to have that which you once feared to lose.

Yet even so, there are, I suspect, some enduring signs, some birth-mark, perchance, such as of old, in Greek tragedy, served as a means of recognition. These are the permanent, the lasting attributes. Pete, they assure me, goes on forever, though his harem manages for the most part to keep him out of the public eye. None the less, there is a bluff *camaraderie* about his place, an aura, so to speak, of Pete, that even the intimate

alcoves along one wall, for all their synthetic gentility, have not been able altogether to dissipate. On this matter I report, I must confess, at second hand, for I have ever felt the need of undergraduate chaperonage before venturing within that exclusive portal.

But at the Campus you will find a more polyglot clientele. On occasion, serenely at home astride a counter stool, Dean Graham quaffs his mid-morning caffeine—a thoroughly innocuous beverage as here distilled. Or "Jimmie" Hall, sustaining a rest in the score of his schedule, peruses the major and minor headlines while his coffee cools before him. At one of the alcove tables the smoke from half a dozen modern language pipes and cigarettes creates a haze fully as dense and profound as the conversation behind it. And in many of the other booths, students, townfolk, faculty wives, and transient visitors keep neat-handed Phyllis and her acolytes in dutiful attendance.

Others there are as well, each with its well remembered charm. The dim recesses of the Painted Window still win their devotees. The Green Grill, opened of late by that courtly boniface, George Herros, found the chill blasts of winter and its remote location too severe a blight to weather, and now, all too soon, its green has turned to sere. But there will still be one or more of these oases, each with its individual atmosphere, each with its own alluvial deposit of enriching associations, to make it still recognizable as a port of call whenever you do return.

Do not fail, when that opportunity presents itself, to look in also on the new Rec Hall. It was my privilege the other evening to be present while a dance was in progress there. If your own remembrance, like mine, carries you so far into the dark abyss of time that you recall the crypt of Rice Hall, that whitewashed sepulchre, where of old, if you were given to dancing, you were bumped from pillar to post; or if you belong to that privileged generation which disported itself in Peters Court in the face of the stern disapproval of those framed patriarchs of an earlier Oberlin that knew not dancing—if these impressions are yours, do not fail, I say, to visit the present temple of Terpsichore. The floor is polished wood. Drapes tastefully adorn the windows. Volunteer and accomplished undergraduates have decorated the walls.

Not so long ago that same basement ministered to the mere physical appetite of our freshmen men. It was their Commons. But Time has attended to that, distributing these youths to the mollifying influence of several dormitory dining halls where it was believed they

might serve a more worthy co-educational purpose. Their former quarters, bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang, awaited for a while the transforming touch they have now received. On previous occasions I had been one at this hospitable board; so when I gazed upon the kaleidoscopic change, I rubbed my eyes perforce. But soon I beheld a familiar and restorative sight. My gaze focussed on one couple, one timeless manifestation of the eternal Oberlin spirit. The outward semblance undergoes alteration; the inner essence withstands the shocks of change. Time cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of the Oberlin scene.

## Book Reviews

JOHN FREDERIC OBERLIN, A PROTESTANT SAINT, by Marshall Dawson. Willet, Clark & Company.

A well-written little book that gives us a clear birds-eye view of the life of Oberlin. It will be read eagerly by alumni as well as present students in Oberlin who so often have but an imperfect conception of Oberlin's life and work.

—Maurice Kessler.

FORTY FIRSTS: By Dr. J. F. Baldwin '70.

The birthday of Doctor James F. Baldwin, one of Oberlin's most illustrious alumni, is always the occasion in Columbus, Ohio, for medical men in particular to shower bouquets.

He is the most active surgeon of his age in the country. His sixty years of active surgical practice translated into working time of the average busy surgeon amount to at least one hundred and twenty years of practice and experience, for his day consists of fifteen to eighteen hours spent in consultations, making hospital rounds, working over the operating table, and in setting down accurately in his records all his observations. He takes no vacation, he has never gone to a movie, never seen a game of golf or tennis, and has no radio in his home or office. He reads all the new books in his specialty and digests about three dozen of the best medical journals. Doctor Baldwin believes with Louis Pasteur, "Chance favors only the prepared mind."

Whether or not his voluminous contributions to medical science are a result of his mode of life we shall leave for him to answer. He has recently compiled a list of "Forty Firsts," which commences with a first prize (\$100) awarded for his graduation thesis at Jefferson Medical College, 1874, on the subject, "The Relation of Ozone to Disease." The other "Firsts" include many significant original contributions to medical science. Notable among these is a major surgical operation which was devised by Doctor Baldwin in 1904. All previous attempts had resulted in failure, but Doctor Baldwin's procedure was immediately successful. At the present time it is used throughout the world and is known by all surgeons as

the "Baldwin Operation." His technic has been described recently thus, "Every move is sure and purposeful, one step follows another in orderly sequence to the completion of an operation done without any evidence of haste in an incredibly short space of time. A definite knowledge of underlying pathology, complete lack of vacillation, the elimination of every unnecessary move, simplicity of technic, together with rare manual dexterity—here lies the secret of the immense amount of work Doctor Baldwin has been able to turn out."

Doctor Bigelow, who eulogized Doctor Baldwin on his birthday celebration of February 12, 1934, says in conclusion, "I have used up thrice my allotted time and must forego many another anecdote I could recite to illustrate the character and characteristics of our guide, philosopher and friend. Some day a book will be written about Doctor Baldwin and it will have to be a large one, if complete and adequate justice is to be done to a figure that has made so marked an impress on the medical history of our time. Doctor Baldwin is *sui generis*."

"We congratulate Doctor Baldwin on his birthday. We honor him for his achievements, and for his persistent, assiduous, tenacious devotion to his profession. We pay him the homage of our respect and admiration, and we hope he will continue to be for many years to come a landmark on the horizon of medicine."

—R. W. Bradshaw.

## How Efficient Is the Peace Society?

Oberlin students swing further towards peace than those in most other institutions, according to the recent *Literary Digest* Peace Poll. To date, a total of 91,055 collegiate votes has been received, from some sixty colleges.

In the poll as a whole, 18.37 per cent of the students indicate their willingness to fight if the United States is the invading power, 83.5 per cent if she is invaded. The corresponding Oberlin figures are six and sixty per cent.

A majority of ten to one among Oberlin students rejected the idea of a naval and air force second to none as a sovereign remedy for peace, as against 37.02 per cent of the students in sixty colleges who believe that we should be preeminent in both these departments.

Oberlin students favor United States entrance into the World Court more than two to one, as against a bare 50.07 per cent majority in the total collegiate ballot.

Strangely enough, it appears to be the almost universal belief of students that government should control the munitions industry, 90 per cent of the total and 92 per cent of the Oberlin voters favoring this method. In most of the items of inquiry, however, the Oberlin Peace Society seems to have given Oberlin students a head start.

## Washington Scholarships

Arrangements have been made by the National Institute of Public Affairs, Washington, in cooperation with the Federal Government, whereby students will be able to make direct acquaintance with the federal government in any branch of its work. The training program offered is in the nature of an internship in one department, together with a first-hand study of the whole field of federal government.

Appointments to these internships will be made throughout the year, starting immediately. Most of the appointments are for three months or longer, and are open to both men and women graduates and to graduate students. Undergraduates also are eligible, if they can obtain leave from their academic studies for the required time.

Professor Karl F. Geiser, head of the Political Science Department, is chairman of the local committee.

## "Mother of Rollins"

Lucy Anne Cross lit. '62, "mother of Rollins," was paid high tribute in the semi-centennial anniversary of Rollins College, which began January 29. It was Miss Cross's paper, appealing to the Congregational Association at a meeting in 1884, which led to the founding of the institution.

Two relatives of Miss Cross were guests of honor. Among the speakers was Dr. Jay T. Stocking, Oberlin Trustee.

## In Mellon Case

Judge Ernest V. Van Fossan '09 is one of the three judges appointed to pass on the \$3,075,103 Mellon tax evasion case, preferred by the bureau of internal revenue on the charge that the former Secretary of the Treasury had defrauded the government of "income, gift and inheritance taxes."

Judge Van Fossan—known in undergraduate days as "Red" or "Van"—was prominent in athletics and a member of the famous debate team of "Jimmy, Joe and Van." "Joe" was Joel B. Hayden '09, now headmaster of Western Reserve Academy. Going on to Columbia for his legal work, Judge Van Fossan was a member of the "All-Oberlin" debate team, together with Neil W. McGill '07 and Robert H. Rice '08.

At the outbreak of the war Judge Van Fossan enlisted and entered training camp, but was soon called to service in the War Department. In 1926 he was appointed by President Coolidge to the United States Board of Tax Appeals, and reappointed by President Hoover in 1932. It is in this capacity that he was appointed to the Mellon case.

# A Winter's Tale of Music

By JAMES HUSST HALL '14

## CONSERVATORY STRING QUARTET

One of the concerts to which music lovers look forward each season is that of our own Conservatory String Quartet. Messrs. Cerf, Johnson, Kessler, and Frazer opened their concert on January 17 with the Haydn *Quartet in G minor*, Op. 74, No. 3. One is inclined at first to follow the sweeping generalizations with which most writers blanket the classic period. In that case we would bundle the rich mass of Haydn's quartets away in a pigeon hole and label them "neat, idiomatic, formal, etc." That would be most unfortunate, for within these quartets there is a variety of moods and a perfection of statement that calls forth the wonder of any student. The Conservatory Quartet made the Op. 74, No. 3 seem vital and fresh. The sustained purity of the *Largo assai*, the spread of the rich chords in the *Menuetto*, and the precision of the vivacious *Allegros*—through all these movements the composer spoke to us and little was lost in the telling. A new world was opened with the first *pizzicati* of Hugo Wolf's *Italian Serenade*. There are in this work some of the usual counters summoned by the title, but on the whole Wolf makes the quartet speak in a new tongue. The music ranged from a gauze-like *pianissimo* through to dynamically and tonally dramatic heights; and throughout one felt the poetry of the movement. The program closed with the Beethoven *Quartet in C# minor*, Op. 131. A few seasons ago the Conservatory Quartet presented the Op. 132. The opportunities of hearing these later Beethoven works are indeed rare, for the demands on players and audiences alike are tremendous. The Op. 131 with its seven movements played without interruption and filled with the most ingenious contrapuntal interweavings, free recitatives, and lyrical *intermezzi*, might well cause the stoutest hearted ensemble to pass it by for an easier and more grateful medium. We are indeed thankful then to our players for sharing with us the high beauties of the *C# minor Quartet*. Nor was the performance at all lame or halting, as the players moved with freedom and understanding in this holy of holies.

## ARTUR SCHNABEL

On the evening when Artur Schnabel played here my choir sang at a meeting of the Cleveland Congregational Union. There have been few Artist Recitals that I have been forced to miss, and I regret my absence that evening most keenly, for a chorus of my colleagues is still singing the praises of this great pianist. Herr Schnabel (perhaps he would dislike the Herr because of his enforced absence from Germany) presented a most unusual program consisting of four sonatas: Schu-

bert in B flat, Mozart in F (K. 332), and the Beethoven *Appassionata* and Op. 111. In our collection of records at the Conservatory we have the six volumes of Beethoven Sonatas that he has so far recorded for the Beethoven Sonata Society. He has captured in the recording of the Op. 111 the deep abiding poetry that all his hearers experienced at the concert. The *Arietta* is as glorious music as the master ever wrote. Schnabel, with an unerring sense of the dynamic and rhythmic line, with Beethoven's high fantasy and logic fused in his phrases, now clear-cut, again clouded by generous pedal—Schnabel penetrates to the heart of this score and shows us his vision of Beethoven, which we believe to have been Beethoven's own. From the impression he left upon his audience the player was equally successful in the limpid beauty of the Schubert and the crystalline clarity of Mozart. May I quote one paragraph from Mr. Upton's critique of the concert printed in the *Oberlin Review*?

"We may have heard, on occasion, what seemed more facile, brilliant playing, playing more definitely suave in manner (yet what about that *Adagio* in the Mozart sonata?), playing more superficially appealing to the senses, but it is much to be doubted that we have ever heard piano playing characterized by a deeper, broader conception of the work played, or a truer, more authentic carrying over of such conception into performance."

## BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET

We celebrated Lincoln's Birthday by attending the concert of the Budapest String Quartet, composed of Messrs. Roismann, A. Schneider, Ipolyi, and M. Schneider. This is a superb ensemble, held by many to be the finest quartet in the world today. Those who would crown other heads with laurel simply prefer a broader and more robust style of playing which this particular quartet has very evidently forsworn for subtler values. Certainly one has no right ever to expect to hear again the Mozart *Quartet* No. 14, in E flat major, played as it was on this evening. Exquisite in balance and color, etched with a precision and justness of which one dreams but never dares hope to hear, the score as played by the Budapest Quartet brought us moments of unforgettable beauty. Such music is of the type that best suits the sympathies of this band of players. Since dynamics are always relative I found great satisfaction in their playing of the Brahms' *A minor Quartet*, Op. 51, No. 2. Count it as a beauty or blemish, the rich and even at times orchestral scoring of this work never caught the players in hearty abandon. The closing number was Beethoven's Op. 74, in the "heroic" key of E flat. This is often called the "Harp" Quartet

on account of the *pizzicato* arpeggio figures in the first movement. The virtuoso spirit rather cropped out in the final *Presto* which was taken at such a pace that one was inclined to marvel more at the amazing technique than at the music. Even more in the Beethoven than in the preceding numbers we longed for a fuller-toned viola. As the players encored many of us felt that the *Adagio* must be from one of the Beethoven Op. 18 Quartets. It was, however, the slow movement from Mozart's *C major Quartet* of 1785, dedicated to Haydn. This is sometimes referred to as the "false chord" quartet, and I am sure you longed to enjoy reading, in *A Musical Critic's Holiday* (p. 143 seq.) Ernest Newman's comments on Mozart, the advanced thinker of his day.

## CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL

On Sunday afternoon, February 17, at a little past Toscanini-time, Mrs. Mary U. Bennett, piano, Mr. Reber Johnson, violin, Mr. Maurice Kessler, viola, and Mr. John Frazer, violoncello, gave a recital of chamber music in Warner Concert Hall. I believe that their first number was heard here for the first time, and the Beethoven variations are seldom programmed. The recital began with six numbers from Rameau's *Pieces de Clavecin en Concerts*. This mid-eighteenth century music with its alluring titles has a charm and grace of its own. This is the Rameau who despite his advanced analysis of harmonic means made his music dance and sing, and naively at the end of the *Quatrieme Concert* entitled the most ambitious of the movements *La Rameau*. Beethoven must have found a good deal of pleasure in taking a trivial theme and then showering upon it his genius, "changing," as Novello said of Handel, "a pebble into a diamond." A sort of miniature of what happened when the waltz theme by the publisher Diabelli that gave rise to the famous *Diabelli Variations*, is found in the *Ten Variations* Op. 121a. After a short *Adagio assai* Beethoven takes the theme of *Ich bin der Schneider Kakadu* by Müller, and by most ingenious and piquant turns makes it serve for the variations. Mr. Kessler joined his colleagues for the final number of the program, Brahms' *Piano Quartet in C minor* Op. 60. What had gone before in the program, despite the beauty with which the players had invested the music, seemed as prose, for we were now in the midst of great poetry. I suppose with re-creative artists as with creative artists, they must share their feelings with others. And we are most happy in this fact, especially on such an afternoon as that of February 17.

## CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA

It has been drawn to my attention that no mention has been made of the concert

by the Cleveland Orchestra here on December 4. For a matter of record be it noted that the orchestra played a *Suite* composed of movements from Bach's Second and Third Suites, discretely rescored by Mahler. As the emotional climax of the cycle Mahler chose the much loved *Aria from the Suite in D*, familiar to many through the Wilhemij transcription for violin so scored that the melody can be played entirely on the G string. The symphony was Brahms' *Second*. What with the composer in one of his most genial moods and the orchestra expressing as it seemed an especial affection for this work, the performance brought high satisfaction. After the intermission Mr. Rodzinski brought us the *Intermezzo, The Walk to the Paradise Garden* from Delius' "A Village Romeo and Juliet." This little tone poem is scored with warm rich colors and in its delicacy is witness of one facet of this impressionistic romanticist, whose death last year robbed the world of one of its most original voices. For the final number of the concert the management had generously met the additional expense of the augmented orchestra for Stravinsky's *Suite* from the ballet *Petrushka*. The Cleveland Orchestra had played this but recently with the Monte Carlo Ballet and fortunately many Oberlinites had witnessed the engaging spectacle that the ballet affords. It seems true that the music yearns for the stage picture despite the composer's assertion of its self-sufficiency. Evidently, however, the audience experienced great pleasure in this gorgeous picturing of a Shrove-tide Fair. As an encore the orchestra played a fragment from Moussorgsky's *Kowanchina*.

## Wins \$1,000 Prize

The \$1,000 first prize for an American symphony, offered by Swift & Co. of Chicago, has been won by Normand Lockwood of the Conservatory staff. The symphony, entitled "A Year's Chronicle," will be played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra this spring.

Mr. Lockwood, assistant professor of theory and composition, joined the Oberlin staff in 1932. He studied first in Ann Arbor, then in Paris with Nadia Boulanger and with Respighi in Rome, and for three years (1929-32) was holder of a Prix de Rome fellowship.

## Writes Libretto

H. C. Tracy '02 wrote the libretto for the sixteenth American opera to be presented by the Metropolitan during General Manager Gatti-Casazza's regime—*In the Pascha's Garden*. The work was produced the afternoon of January 24.

The libretto of *In the Pascha's Garden* was adapted from a tale of modern Constantinople by H. G. Dwight. The music was written by John Laurence Seymour, and Lawrence Tibbett as the Pascha headed the almost entirely American cast.

## Nye To Speak

Senator Gerald P. Nye, prominent in the recent munitions investigations in the Senate, will be the main speaker at Oberlin's first Anti-war Conference, March 1 and 2. His topic will be, "Ways To Peace."

A total of one hundred and twenty student delegates is expected, according to the student committee in charge of the affair. Forty of these will be from Oberlin, eighty from other Ohio colleges.

The Conference will open with a plenary session at 2:30 p. m., Friday, March 1. A round table discussion will be held that evening. Senator Nye's address is scheduled for Saturday morning, March 2, at eleven o'clock in Finney Chapel. A luncheon and a Conference banquet will also be held during the course of the two days.

## With the Faculty

Professor R. P. Jameson, on leave of absence the second semester, and Mrs. Jameson have sailed for France. After a short stay there and a few weeks in Italy, they will make Paris their headquarters.

Professor and Mrs. H. A. Wooster have also gone abroad. Mr. Wooster will rest for a few months, and then plans to do some work in the London School of Economics.

Also on leave, Professor and Mrs. Clarence Craig have started on a pleasure and study trip through the Holy Land, Asia Minor and Europe. Professor Leigh Alexander of the Classics Department will leave for Egypt in March. Professor Mary Emily Sinclair of the Mathematics Department is studying at Princeton. Director Frank Shaw of the Conservatory is spending the second semester in New York City.

Director of Admissions W. H. Seaman has recently visited Cleveland, Youngstown, Warren, and Pittsburgh schools.

Dr. J. Herbert Nichols has taken over the management of intercollegiate athletics during the second semester sabbatical leave of absence of C. W. Savage, which precedes his retirement in June. Dr. W. R. Morrison continues as Director of Warner Gymnasium.

Delbert L. Gibson of the French Department is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis.

The Library staff is having more than its share of broken bones in the current slippery weather. Dorothy Dauh of the open shelf room seriously injured her elbow and Jessie Dyde, assistant reference librarian, snapped a bone in her ankle.

Word comes from Florida that President Wilkins is making steady though slow improvement.

Professor Clarence Ward of the Art Department attended the American Council of Learned Societies in New York City on February 1, 2 and 3.

## Basketball Reverses

OBERLIN 42, ALLEGHENY 21

Oberlin basketeers downed Allegheny 42-21 in Warner Gymnasium the evening of February 3. The Allegheny team, that had subdued the aggressive Fenn College outfit the evening before, was definitely "off," and the Yeomen as definitely "on."

"Woody" Woodward, guard, was high-point man for the Yeomen with eleven points. Borden with eight and Barnes with seven also shone, and the whole game was marked by fine coordination and good team play.

CASE 38, OBERLIN 31

A Yeomen's squad that was in the doldrums met and fell before a fighting Scientist five in Latin Gymnasium, Cleveland, the evening of February 9. Ending the first half at a near stand-still, after having trailed by first one and then two points, Oberlin gradually fell behind during the second period. Mallory and Borden with eight points each, and Baetz with nine, were high scorers for the home team. Walter, Case center, was the bulwark of the Scientists' play and high score man of the evening, with fifteen points.

WESLEYAN 33, OBERLIN 25

Playing on the home floor February 12, the Yeomen led the championship-bound Wesleyan team 15-21 at the half, only to fall before the superior stamina and staying-power of the Bishops during the second period. The Oberlin defense, so effective at first, gradually lost its potency as the men tired, and the visitors were able to break loose. The best work for Oberlin was done by Bob Mallory, senior forward playing "big-time" varsity basketball this year for the first, and senior Al Woodward, also at forward.

MARIETTA 33, OBERLIN 25

On a two-day trip to the South this season instead of to the East, Oberlin met two successive defeats, at the hands of Marietta and of Muskingum.

The Marietta game was anybody's game, being, on the part of Marietta, mainly long shots at the hoop in the hope that their tall players would be able to tip the ball in on the follow-up. As a consequence, only twelve double-counters of their eighty-one shots from the floor tallied. Held to one basket in the first half, the Yeomen came back to tie the score twice in the second period, at 21 all and 23 all.

MUSKINGUM 63, OBERLIN 39

The next night after the Marietta fray, Oberlin was completely routed by a strong and fast Muskingum five at New Concord. At half-time the score was 31-9, and the Muskies relaxed, outscoring Oberlin by but two points during the second period.

The indomitable "Woody" was again high-scorer for Oberlin on both evenings, tallying 9 points against Marietta and 18 against Muskingum.

# Well-Known Alumni Die

## Herdman Fitzgerald Cleland

The *Mohawk* disaster on the Ward line, which occurred January 24, brought tragedy to the Williams College campus and to Oberlin alike. Professor Herdman F. Cleland '94, with three of a party of six Williams boys en route for two weeks of geological and geographical study in Yucatan, was drowned when the *Mohawk*, four hours out of New York, collided with the Norwegian freighter *Talisman* and sank off the Jersey coast.

Dr. Cleland, well-known geologist, was one of the most distinguished and best-loved teachers on the Williams faculty. Going to Williams in 1901, as a young man of thirty-two, he built almost single-handed a notable department, and was recognized, not only at his own college but nationally, as one of the outstanding men in his field. In 1912 he was appointed to the newly endowed Edward Brust professorship of geology and mineralogy, which he held to the time of his death. Among his achievements at Williams was the establishment in 1908 of a geological museum, which is perhaps the finest in New England.

Dr. Cleland was the author of several books, among them *Physical and Historical Geology*, *Our Prehistoric Ancestors*, *Practical Applications of Geology*, and *Why Be An Evolutionist*. He was a member and former officer of many learned societies, including the Palaeontological Society of America, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Seismological Society, American Archeological Society, and many more.

It is as a teacher, however, that Dr. Cleland will longest be remembered at Williams. In the words of the faculty memorial, "His chief concern was the intellectual development of his students. To stimulate their interest and arouse their enthusiasm was his constant ambition, and in devotion to this aim he did not spare himself." President Tyler Dennett, speaking of the young faculty group that came to the college around the turn of the century, said, "Of all the young men in that group he was perhaps the most buoyant in his enthusiasm, the most youthful in spirit, and yet in his quick, nervous ways there immediately shone through an earnestness of purpose, an unflinching determination . . . Professor Cleland was not a man who thought of duties. Life was not duty but privilege . . . (He was) a model teacher . . ." The ill-fated expedition to Yucatan was made possible to Dr. Cleland and six of his gifted students by the generosity of a friend, who wished him to have the opportunity of carrying out in a fuller way some of his enthusiasms for those working under him.

Dr. Cleland is survived by his wife, three daughters, a sister and a brother.

## Homer Milton Hill

Homer M. Hill '82, pioneer publisher of Seattle, Washington, died January 21 at his home there, at the age of seventy-nine.

Moving to Seattle in 1885, Mr. Hill bought two small newspapers, the *Chronicle* and the *Call*; and combined them into the *Evening Press*. The *Press* was later merged with the *Times*, a small paper started by an overflow of printers and newspaper men resulting from the first merger. The *Press-Times* is today the Seattle *Times*.

In the big fire of '87 the *Press's* plant was wrecked, but its type and a press were salvaged. Housing this equipment in a tent, Mr. Hill published the *Press* the next day.

Mr. Hill was active in public life until his retirement two years ago. In addition to his duties as a publisher, he had served as a deputy county assessor, and was the organizer of the 'Taxpayers' League.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carrie M. Hill, with whom he had celebrated his fiftieth wedding anniversary last May; and three sisters.

## Wilder Stevens Metcalf

Brigadier General Wilder S. Metcalf of the Oberlin College Class of 1878 died in Leavenworth, Kansas, on February 1 after an illness of several weeks. Decorated for his services in the Philippines, and a brigade commander during the World War, he also served as senator in the Kansas State Senate, one-time chief of the United States Pension Bureau in Kansas, and head of the Kansas national guard until his retirement from active service.

Wilder Stevens Metcalf was born in Milo, Maine, September 10, 1855, the son of Isaac S. and Anna Rich Metcalf. Following his graduation from Oberlin, he married in 1878 Mary Eliza Crozier. In 1887 he and his wife went to Lawrence, Kansas, and ten years later Mr. Metcalf was graduated from the school of law of the University of Kansas.

At the time of the Philippine campaign he was major of the 20th Kansas volunteers. Twice wounded, he was breveted brigadier general by President McKinley for gallant and meritorious service, and was decorated with the Congressional Medal for bravery. On his return to Kansas in 1902 he was appointed United States pension agent at Topeka, reappointed in 1904, and renamed to this post by Calvin Coolidge in 1925.

Shortly after the United States entered the World War, Wilder S. Metcalf was commissioned brigadier general. He

trained an infantry brigade at Camp Beauregard for service in France, but when his command was sent overseas in the spring of 1918, he was honorably discharged from the army because of advanced age.

General Metcalf had been elected to the Kansas State Senate in 1916, and served for eighteen years on the Lawrence school board, part of the time as president. He was a member of numerous clubs and orders. The latest honor he received was his appointment to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Home Loan Bank of Topeka.

General Metcalf leaves eight brothers: John M. P. Metcalf '85, J. M. Metcalf '01, E. W. Metcalf '99-'00, I. S. Metcalf '05, Keyes D. Metcalf '11, Thomas Nelson Metcalf '12, Paul M. Metcalf and Henry M. Metcalf '91. He is also survived by a sister, Antoinette P. Metcalf '93, and two stepdaughters, children of his second wife, Alice L. Bullene.

## Andrew Lyman Button

A. Lyman Button '03, executive secretary of the Mahoning Valley Industrial Council, and chairman of the special tax committee of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, died suddenly Sunday, February 10, of pulmonary hemorrhage. He was convalescing from an operation.

He was born in Franklinville, N. Y., July 20, 1875, the son of David and Emily Adams Button. Following his graduation from Oberlin he taught, serving for twelve years on the faculty of Rayen High School, Youngstown. For thirteen years he was a resident of Warren, first secretary and treasurer of the Trumbull Steel Co., later secretary and treasurer of the Peerless Electric Co. In Warren he was a member of the Rotary Club, the city's Boy Scout Council, and treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. building fund. Returning to Youngstown in 1931 to head the work of the Mahoning Valley Industrial Council, he also served with the Chamber of Commerce tax committee and on the library board. Even before his election to the board, he had been active in securing for the library favorable legislation at Columbus. During the past month, Mr. Button's name had been mentioned prominently for the post of secretary of the State Association of Manufacturers, a post which is still vacant.

Editorial tribute to Mr. Button's fine work in the Youngstown community was paid by both Youngstown papers. Commenting on his position in the Industrial Council and the Chamber of Commerce, the *Indicator* says, "A lesser man might have been a mere lobbyist for the big industries. Mr. Button by his work for efficiency and economy in state and local government, made himself a champion of all the people. In everything he did one felt his intellectual vigor and discerned

his moral integrity, and there was many an occasion of which the public has not known where his influence tipped the scale in favor of the right and the better things."

He is survived by his wife, LaMira Treat '04, a daughter Elizabeth, and two sons, Andrew Lyman Button, Jr., and Robert; his stepmother, two brothers and two sisters.

### Josiah Harlow Bellows

Josiah H. Bellows, bulwark of the Class of 1881 and for forty-three years prominent real estate in Toledo, died Thursday, February 7, at his home on Catawba Island. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Bellows was born October 17, 1858, in Weeping Water, Nebraska. Early left an orphan, he made his own way through Oberlin, and returned to Weeping Water, where he conducted a business in law, loans and real estate after his admission to the Nebraska bar. He moved to Toledo in 1891. President of the J. H. Bellows Co., and developer of Farmington and other Toledo additions, he was during the last twenty years of his life interested in the promotion of Catawba Cliffs as a summer residential colony.

In college, Bellows was a star catcher for the baseball team and won many laurels for Oberlin. Last June the three surviving members of the 1877-1881 baseball nine—Mr. Bellows, Judge Harley Burket '83 and W. F. Day '81—were awarded their "letters," after the Commencement Golf Tournament.

Mr. Bellows was one of Toledo's first golfers, and was an unflagging golf enthusiast. In 1932 he won first place in an Oberlin Commencement match for alumni who have been out of college 25 years.

He was married twice, his first wife, Lucina C. Brush, dying in 1911. Three children of this marriage survive—Sidney F., Bertram B., and Margery. In 1913 Mr. Bellows married Ellen Keith Smith, who survives him with a son, Edwin Randall Bellows, a sophomore at Oberlin.

### To Sing Brahms, Bach, Franck

The May concert of the Musical Union, scheduled for the 26th of the month, will present a group of shorter compositions instead of an oratorio or choral work in more extended form. Director Olaf Christiansen announces the Bach *Cantata* No. 180—"Deck thyself, my soul, with gladness"; one of the less known works of Handel; the Beethoven *Elegy* Op. 118, with string orchestra accompaniment; Brahms' *Song of Fate*; and the *Gloria* from the César Franck *Mass in A*. Rehearsals on this program have already begun. The Union's offering the first semester was the traditional performance of the *Messiah*, on December 10.

### Concerning Addresses

After attempting for several years to keep a correct list of alumnae and former students in the Chicago vicinity, I am convinced that we might improve our technique to the advantage of the College as well as ourselves.

Let us suppose that Jane Doe arrives in Chicago or any of our large cities to take a position. Her arrival is promptly reported to the secretaries of both the Oberlin Alumni Association and the Oberlin Women's Club, and Jane Doe, Class '32, 7000 North X Street, is entered on both lists. Information is also sent to the Oberlin Alumni Association (unless the item first appeared in the *Magazine*). In a short time, however, we begin to wonder what has happened to Jane. Although notices of meetings have been sent her regularly, they have brought no response, nor has any one seen her. A note with a conspicuous return address comes back immediately, marked "Not there."

Now the club secretary doesn't want to lose Jane and she knows very well that the College will make every possible effort to locate her. It may seem worth while to hazard a trip to 7000 North X Street. This will likely prove to be an apartment house, and Jane may have lived in any one of three apartments, all separated by a locked door from the investigator. There are, however, three speaking tubes and questions about Jane must be shouted up every one of them. It seems as if nobody in the building at any given time knew any thing about anybody else there or anyone who has been there. If all else fails, it isn't unusual for the janitor, far less hostile, to furnish a clew which leads to something.

Occasionally one may have a really unpleasant experience. "I have no information regarding Miss D—," remarked the manager of an apartment hotel haughtily, "and if I had, I certainly wouldn't give it to you." She was quite within her rights, however, and may have had good reason to be afraid of strangers who might be collecting information to use in a suit of some kind.

Now if Jane Doe had given the name of the family with whom she lived and if their name appeared in the telephone book, a three-minute conversation would have accomplished as much as a trip to the place. While 2155 Pierce Avenue may be a perfectly adequate address for the postman, the fact that this is Eleanor Club 6 is the vital fact that both the College and the chapter secretary should have. A business address is often more permanent than the residential. When we vote for alumni trustee every year, the card has a place for our own business and home addresses, and both are often needed.

At graduation, we go on the mailing list of the College and stay there till death. I doubt if the genial secretary

of the College would blot our names out of his book if we served prison sentences, but we add enormously to the work of his office and of the Alumni Association as well, by failing to be specific enough in our addresses. Tracing the lost was an item of considerable expense in the Quinquennial of 1926 and will be in the next one unless we mend our ways. And this makes no mention of the amateur sleuthing which falls to the lot of the chapter secretaries.

—Laura Shurtleff Price '93.

### Loan Fund Offered

Applications may again be made for the use of the John Elbridge Sinclair Vocational Loan Fund, it is announced by College authorities. The sum of \$250 is once more available for loan to a woman graduate of some experience who needs aid in the pursuit of her graduate work or professional training. The recipient of the loan agrees to pay interest at the rate of four per cent annually and to return the principal after three years.

This fund was established in 1927 by Professor Mary Emily Sinclair. It has already assisted two graduates taking nurses' training, two preparing for secretarial work, one for library work, one for training in typography, and one for studying the history of art.

Applications for this loan should be made to the Chairman of the Committee, Professor L. D. Hartson.

### Two Generations To Oberlin

The death of Mrs. S. H. Lightner, mother of four Oberlin alumni and grandmother of four who are recent alumni or students at Oberlin now, occurred in Youngstown on February 6. A woman of charm and remarkable personality, she will be remembered by many of the "Oberlin family."

Mrs. Lightner was the mother of Allan '03, Dean '06, Marjorie ex '10, Bernice ex '11, and the grandmother of Lionel '33, Dean H., Jr., '33, Lawrence '35, and Ruth '38. Her daughters-in-law, Helen Chute Lightner and Grace Herreid Lightner, are also alumni, of the Classes of 1902 and 1908.

### Accepts Newton Center Church

Dr. Jay T. Stocking, Trustee of Oberlin College and present moderator of the General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Newton Center, Mass. He succeeds Dr. Dwight J. Bradley '12, who resigned to accept the pastorate of Union Church, Boston.

The Newton Center First Congregational Church, founded in 1664, has had only twelve pastors in its 265 years of history. Dr. Stocking begins his work there in May.

## Alumni Fund

### NON-GRADUATES

Jessie Cowles Fifield c'85-'87, Myra M. MacDonald '88-'90, J. Clyde Ryan '10-'12.

#### CLASS OF 1882

Gertrude Cassell Bates.

#### CLASS OF 1889

William J. Knight.

#### CLASS OF 1890

Cedric E. Johnson.

#### CLASS OF 1895

Julia Patton.

#### CLASS OF 1896

Benjamin F. Stanton.

#### CLASS OF 1899

Sarah Browne MacLennan.

#### CLASS OF 1900

Ethel Bartlett Stetson.

#### CLASS OF 1901

John L. Laird, Mary Day Laird.

#### CLASS OF 1902

Helen Chute Lightner, Inez F. Stebins.

#### CLASS OF 1903

Harvey K. Heebner, Harriett A. Jenney, E. Allan Lightner, Walter J. Ryan, Faith Fraser Scott.

#### CLASS OF 1904

Henry C. Huntington, Bertha Shutts Smiley.

#### CLASS OF 1905

Eva Sweet Kelsey, H. Clay Warth.

#### CLASS OF 1906

Ruth Todd Coddington.

#### CLASS OF 1907

Mabel S. Catlin, Edwin M. Hoffman, Florence G. Jenney, Allen B. Kline, Harold L. Rogers, Helen Hall Rogers, Charles A. R. Stone.

#### CLASS OF 1909

Grace E. McConnaughey.

#### CLASS OF 1910

Lester H. Bent, Mary Lindsay Hoffman, Ruth Lee Pearson.

#### CLASS OF 1912

Mabel F. Thompson.

#### CLASS OF 1913

Enid Garretson Allen, Carlos N. Bushnell, Eleanor Lassey Smith, Henry H. Summers.

#### CLASS OF 1914

Rowena G. Jones, Winogene Shirey Ryan.

#### CLASS OF 1915

Helen Stemen Ruder, Eva R. Schroerer Younglunter.

#### CLASS OF 1916

Benjamin W. P. Allen, Frederick B. Artz, Mildred J. Cumings, Esther Parsons Fullenwider, Harriet Meeker, Henry Morgenthau (h), Harriet Heeman Newman.

#### CLASS OF 1917

Margaret H. Aylard, Esther Porter Bliss, Mary Luethi Czatt, Richard R. Fauver, Anna R. Jamison, Naomi Henry Little, Florence A. Wagner.

#### CLASS OF 1918

Jennie Wisterman Gorsuch.

#### CLASS OF 1919

Lelia E. Hazeltine.

### CLASS OF 1920

Dorothy P. Barrus, Mildred Harter Davis, Robert J. Dial, Elsie C. Eddy, Alma B. Foureman.

### CLASS OF 1921

Florence F. Housley, Robert T. Lansdale, Raymond T. Moyer, Vilma Rottenstein, Margaret A. Sill.

### CLASS OF 1922

Helen L. Alderman, Gladys E. Fowell, Zelda Munson Packard, Lydia S. Perry.

### CLASS OF 1923

Marjorie E. Warner, Robert W. Wheeler.

### CLASS OF 1924

Dorothy Woodward Blumhardt, Helen P. Hamilton, Frank B. Hines, Margaret Gould Owens, Helen U. Phillips, Elizabeth Wilcox.

### CLASS OF 1925

Ralph M. Andrews.

### CLASS OF 1926

Ruthanna Davis, John C. Kennedy.

### CLASS OF 1927

Kathryn G. DeVeney.

### CLASS OF 1929

W. George Morgan, Dorothy M. Smith.

### CLASS OF 1930

Bertha Noble Pope Cairns, Max J. Chapman, Lincoln S. Goodsell, Esther Henriksen, Mary Margaret Rhodes.

### CLASS OF 1931

Effie E. Crawford, Donald T. Dixon, Howard B. Doust, E. Millicent Leeper, Louise E. Lenhart, Svend M. Peterson, Carolyn Schulz Service.

### CLASS OF 1932

Elizabeth F. James, John E. Toms.

### CLASS OF 1933

Samuel H. Campbell, Cassius W. Gould, Jr., Marian G. Harger, Thomas E. Harris, E. Rita Hastings, Kenneth T. Hubbard, Jean E. Porter, Wade S. Smith, S. Ann Splitstone.

### CLASS OF 1934

Roger Brown, Jane E. Carter, Marian E. Searle, Jane V. Sturdivant, Goss B. Twitchell, Lewis W. Whiting.

## Lighting Survey

A recent survey of lighting conditions in the dormitories, involving a group of 1162 Oberlin students, found that over forty per cent wear glasses either for study or general use. Half the women as against not quite a third of the men are so affected.

In almost all cases, it was reported, sufficient wattage is provided. Bad conditions of brightness and shadow contrast and glare do exist, but this is due to ignorance on the part of the students, since facilities for proper lighting are provided.

The survey was made by the Illuminating Engineers Society of Cleveland last fall, over a period of nearly two months.

## O Tempora, O Taxes

The Ohio Sales Tax, which went into effect the last of January, is posing some delicate questions to the College.

1) Must the Secretary's office have a vendor's license to sell the College Calendar?

2) Must the Alumni Association have a vendor's license to sell the College Song Book? (It hasn't sold any.)

3) Is sales tax to be collected on the student board? Pending the settlement of this burning question, the College has had to refuse payment on all second semester board bills.

One real use has, however, been found for the sales tax stub—\$40.00 in prize-money is to be distributed by the *Review* for the biggest student collection of stubs from *Review* advertisers. And we hear that some students are collecting the stamps of higher denominations just for souvenirs.

## Son of '47 Dies

A distinguished son of two members of the Oberlin College Class of 1847 died recently, when Dr. Frank S. Kedzie, wartime president of Michigan State College, succumbed on January 5 to a heart attack. He was 77 years old.

Dr. Kedzie himself never attended Oberlin. His father and mother, however, were Dr. Robert C. and Harriet Fairchild Kedzie, both of whom were Oberlin graduates. Robert Kedzie became a member of the Michigan State faculty around 1864, some seventeen years after leaving Oberlin. Both Robert and Harriet were classmates of Lucy Stone.

## Commends Dr. K'ung

Warm commendation of the work being done in China by Dr. H. H. K'ung '06 appears in an Associated Press dispatch in the Friday, February 1, New York *Times*. As minister of finance, he has so far successfully steered China through one of the most serious monetary crises in her history. The action of the United States in buying silver in the world market had, by raising the price of silver, begun to drain China's silver stocks, to the upping of Chinese prices and a slump in the export trade.

After a note to the United States government, to which it was replied that this country could not immediately change its policy, Dr. K'ung set a high export tax on Chinese silver, checking the outflow and cheapening the Chinese dollar to the benefit of exporters. Then he formed a syndicate of Chinese banks which over-subscribed a stabilization fund of \$100,000,000.

In addition to his degree from Oberlin, Dr. K'ung holds an A.M. degree from Yale, and in 1926 was awarded an honorary LL.D. by his Alma Mater.

## Is Oberlin Unique?

I. EDITH N. VOLK '33

I have just finished reading "K" Street's "Getting a Co-education at Oberlin." It is not off the top of her head, for she has found unique qualities in the Oberlin life. I don't intend to give a commentary on Miss Street's article but I do find in her thought a reassurance of my own thought of Oberlin. Oberlin is unique in its fullness of life both in the College and out.

For two years now I have been mingling with old and new friends who went to Eastern colleges. I have almost unconsciously felt a difference between many of them and my Oberlin friends. The great difference is this: Oberlin men and women are better adjusted to life as they find it outside the blessed academic walls. They have not been living for four years in ultra-swank dormitories, associating with many who have vastly more than they have, materially speaking. Oberlin life is life among ordinary people, amid ordinary surroundings, guided by men and women of sane, wise and normal minds and spirits. To the undergraduate the life may seem narrow, over-governed, too restricted and unsocialized; but my experience in these two years has taught me that the ordinary, average individual is the one who makes up the warp and woof of life. The world outside has many more restrictions than the freshman woman, living conditions are not ultra-swank, and social life is at a minimum in most cities and towns for the average "unmoneied" individual.

The world is crying out for people who have learned to adjust themselves to normal living. We are overrun with so-called geniuses and radicals. The world needs men and women who have initiative born of an understanding of the deep needs of human beings in art, literature, government and religion. People are weary of exotic paintings, radical government, theorized education, and a "keeping-up-with-the-Jones" religion. The world wants real values, seeks *sure* depths and heights.

At Oberlin above all places I learned that truest happiness comes in the appreciation of the beauty in common things of the present, the richness in the past, and that in the appreciation of the little things is the greatest assurance of obtaining a balanced life in the future. Not many of us will forget to be grateful to Professor Mack or Professor Jelliffe for showing us how to enjoy tiny bits as well as whole plays of the Greek dramatists or Shakespeare. Some of us will ever rejoice that "The God of Love" found meaning in the teaching of Dr. Florence Fitch. Others of us are glad for the sanity of vision Dr. Jaszi gave us in viewing political issues. None of us will forget Dr. Wilkins' keen, fine interpretations of life. I could go on but you yourselves will recall the things which Ober-

lin gave to you that have made you ready and willing to accept the challenge of the chaotic life of the world and that have been the cause of your meeting that challenge with joy and ability.

It may seem to some that I think Oberlin's uniqueness sets her below the others—making her merely average. It is *not* an average college that turns out men and women who can adjust easily to the life of the world outside, who can live and grow in that world and can help others to do the same. Oberlin is unique in its balance of life in the realms of the spiritual, the mental and the physical. It provides the opportunity for fullness of life to all who will accept it.

II. CHARLES J. KRISTER '34

Too clearly revealed in the discussion concerning Oberlin's uniqueness is the age-old question of reality. People walk under those same elms, eat at the same tables, sing the same college songs, argue the same old problems in "bull-sessions," and then when it comes to writing about it, they put on rose-colored glasses and see just what they wish to remember.

And so some of us would like to cry, as did Alice in that immortal court room scene, "You're nothing but a pack of cards!"

The tendency to place emphasis upon certain characteristics is a natural one, but for some time "cultural and professional advantages" supposedly afforded by institutions have been flaunted too easily. Emphasis has been placed largely upon what a college *does* or *should* do for a person and little or none upon what these men and women should do for themselves.

But Oberlin is unique.

It is unique for more than the simple reason that thus far only *two* alumni (in print) have called for the vigilantes to put an end to the "sovietization" of our alma mater.

And Oberlin will be unique.

Unique Oberlin will be if graduates, undergraduates, and faculty will resist in the days to come the ever-increasing pressure of Huey Longs, Father Coughlins, and Dr. Townsends to be herded collectively into a "National-Union-to-kill-Inteligent-Thought-in-America-Club."

## Fraud

A man representing himself as recently paroled from a federal penitentiary in Pennsylvania called in Oberlin reporting he had been paroled to a prominent alumnus in Chicago. While not directly asking for money it was his evident intention to get some help. Consultation with the alumnus in Chicago revealed the fact that he was a fraud and is probably the same man who had called on the Chicago alumnus a few days previously using a different name and asking for help in like manner.

## Improve Acoustics

Four new loud-speakers have recently joined the assorted family of horns in Finney Chapel. Made of paper-maché, and dynamic rather than magnetic in their principle, they represent the most modern public address equipment and will supersede the group of three old loud-speakers located in the rafters at the front of the chapel.

The new system promises to be the most efficient and successful yet. It is still rather startling, however, to sit in the upper side balcony looking directly down on the speaker and to hear his voice in one's ear.

## Enrollment Ups and Downs

According to figures at the office of the Registrar, 33 students in the College of Arts and Sciences were suspended at the end of the first semester for scholarship reasons. Highest mortality was among the freshmen, with 19. The sophomores followed with 8, the juniors with 4, and the well-eliminated seniors with two. In addition to withdrawals for scholarship reasons, there were 19 voluntary withdrawals at the end of the first semester.

Between thirty-five and forty new students have enrolled in all departments for the second semester.

## Glee Club Sings

The Men's Glee Club, forty strong, gave their annual home concert Saturday, February 16, in Finney Chapel, under the genial direction of "Jack" Wirkler. The program was voted the best the Club has given in several years.

This year, instead of the traditional "operatic" interlude, the Club featured a group of special songs and stunts that were especially enjoyed by the audience. Soloists were Lloyd Linder, tenor, and Joseph A. Hofrichter, organist. The organization is in its fifty-fifth season.

## Dr. Moton Not To Retire

Dr. Robert R. Moton h'16, distinguished president of Tuskegee Institute whose retirement was announced for next year, has reconsidered, on the petition of the trustees of that institution and an improvement in his own health.

This, comments the *New York Times* editorially, "is good news. He has earned the right to retire and he has reached the age when he is officially eligible. But he has recovered his health and is ready to go back to the front again . . . A leader of the superb courage of Dr. Moton (which has been put to the test), of his gentle spirit withal, and of his proved high ability, fortunately is still to lead on."

## Hawaii Holds Meeting

On February 9, 1935, three-score or more alumni of Oberlin College gathered at the home of Chester G. Livingston '04, 1821 Keeaumoku St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

The meeting opened with a short business session, presided over by Fred Forbes '26. The following were elected officers for the coming year: president, Stanley Livingston '02; vice president, Mrs. Inez Prescott '30; secretary-treasurer, R. Kenneth Holt c'31; and advisers, Helene Gosling c'33, Mariette Simpson '32, c'33, and Fred Forbes.

This meeting also honored Dr. and Mrs. Harley Lutz '07 (Rachel Young '06) and other recent Oberlin arrivals. Dr. Lutz is giving a course in public finance at the University of Hawaii during the second semester. He taught economics at Oberlin a decade ago, has taught at Stanford, and is now at Princeton. He is here on a leave of absence. Dr. Lutz gave his impression of Oberlin as he looks at it now, more or less as an outsider.

An extensive musical program, arranged by Mrs. Chester Livingston, included among the artists Mariette Simpson, violinist; Willard Warch c'31, 'celist; Katharine Forbes c'34, soprano, accompanied by Helene Gosling; Chester Livingston, baritone, accompanied by Kenneth Holt.

In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. Harley Lutz and daughter Barbara, Miss Betty Clisby, Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham and daughter Helen, Edith Livingston Vernon, Rev. and Mrs. Mumma, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kenneth Holt.

Active in the musical life of Honolulu is a group of young Conservatory graduates. A piano and song recital was given by Katharine Forbes, the evening of November 20. She was accompanied by Helene Gosling.

On December 7 Miss Gosling appeared in a piano recital, assisted by Mariette Simpson and Willard Warch. An organ recital was presented by R. Kenneth Holt, organist at Central Union Church, on December 9. The program included Dr. George W. Andrews' *Con Grazia*, from Symphony No. 6; and at the request of Mr. Stanley Livingston, the audience stood during the playing of this number, in memory of Dr. Andrews. Although only the last year of Dr. Andrews' life had been spent in Honolulu, as organist of Central Union Church, he had made himself greatly beloved in the entire community.

Willard Warch of the Punahou faculty gave a 'cello recital on January 6. Mariette Simpson, also of Punahou, plans to give a program in April, and Mr. Holt another recital in March. His choir at Central Union is giving Stainer's *Crucifixion* at the inter-church service on Good Friday. Eleven Oberlinites are among the members.

In addition to those giving, or about to give, individual recitals, Evelyn Medcalf Britton c'28-'30, violinist, has appeared a number of times this fall on the programs of the Morning Musical Club.—R. K. H.

## Oberlin In Winter Park

The Grover family of Winter Park, Florida, entertained some twenty Oberlinites at a festive Christmas Eve supper, writes Professor Emeritus F. J. Lehmann. The following day Mrs. H. J. Haggerty entertained fourteen of the same crowd at a sumptuous dinner at the Rollins College Commons.

There are at present twenty-one Oberlin people in Winter Park, Professor Lehmann reports.

## Buffalo

An Oberlin Christmas luncheon in honor of the undergraduate group was held by the Buffalo alumnae at the College Club on December 29. Mrs. Cuthbert B. Fraser (Jean Logue '20) presided, with Dean Lillias M. Macdonald '08, dean of women at the University of Buffalo, as guest speaker. Mrs. Henry Fruauff (Mary B. Voss c'19-'23) was in charge of the musical program, and Lillian Seaborn c'29 was vocal soloist. Phillis M. Keeney c'31 was general chairman in charge of arrangements. Five undergraduates, and twenty-two alumnae, were present.

The annual Oberlin Alumni Dinner was held in Norton Hall, the University of Buffalo campus, the evening of February first. Dean Edward F. Bosworth '16 was the speaker, talking on current Oberlin. He was accompanied by Melville T. Kennedy '38, president of the Freshman Class, who helped in no small way to contribute to the spirit of the occasion. We feel very fortunate in having had Dean Bosworth with us, and hope that he will visit us again.

Tables were decorated with freesia, tulips and jonquils, College songs were sung between courses of the dinner, which was followed by the meeting in the Lounge. After Dean Bosworth's talk, a brief business meeting was held. Those in charge of arrangements were Mrs. Cuthbert B. Fraser, Mrs. George N. Jack '95, Phillis Keeney and Thomas Neill '15. Forty-five attended.

The Buffalo chapter will be host to the Women's Glee Club the evening of March 31.

—P. M. K.

## Kalamazoo

On Sunday evening, January 13, the graduates and former students of Oberlin at Kalamazoo were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Morris '09 (Laura VanCleve '09). Supper for eighteen was followed by a business meeting, and the singing of Oberlin songs.

## New York Women

On January 18th, Dean Thomas Graham was the guest of honor at the Oberlin Women's Club meeting held at the Studio Club in New York City. The husbands and friends of the members had been invited to be present at dinner and to hear Dean Graham tell of his interesting trip of last year.

The speaker linked the strongly nationalistic feeling of Europe and its trend toward dictatorship in so many countries, with the widespread and deep economic depression.

This nationalistic feeling is also prominent in the Far East. Siam and China are turning to armaments not only, it seems, from necessity but from desire. Japan is the culmination of this whole process. She is, to the modern East, what Prussia was to nineteenth century Europe. There are, however, hopeful signs among leaders in thought in Japan. Great minds like Kagawa can now express liberal views that once the militarists would have punished severely.

Dean Graham closed with an appeal for more study and greater understanding of Far East problems.

He brought welcome and pleasant news of the splendid work done at Shansi and of the representatives there. This contact with the problems of the East may, we hope, help to make Oberlin's influence one step nearer a happier relationship between at least one Western nation and the Orient.—P. J. P.

## Chicago Women

The program committee of The Chicago Women's Club is ever on the alert to utilize any contacts on the part of our members which may give us interesting and varied programs. Sometimes our "in-laws" render valuable assistance as in our trip on Saturday, February ninth, to the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, of which John R. Van Pelt, husband of Frances Church Van Pelt '23, is assistant director.

As more than sixty were present, we divided into two groups, and viewed a few of the many exhibits. We were shown the tel-autograph; a model of the Victor Chemical Works in Nashville, Tenn., of which Walter B. Brown, husband of Antoinette Farren Brown '01 of our Club, is a vice president; a revolving globe showing the production areas of coal and petroleum; and a working model of a coal mine, complete with rattling train, miners with safety lamps, and machinery for cutting, unloading and weighing coal. After the trip, tea was served by Mrs. Van Pelt.

Mrs. Adena Miller Rich '11 presided at a brief business meeting, at which \$175.00 was voted to the Oberlin scholarship aid fund. A membership of 102 persons, an all-time high, was reported.

—L. S. P.

## Alumni News

'a66-'67—W. B. Davis, chairman of the board of the W. B. Davis Co. of Cleveland, goes to his office daily and spends the entire day there, vying with George W. Kinney 'a67-'73, president of the Kinney and Levan Co., for the distinction of being the oldest merchant in active service in the Cleveland shopping district.

'76—A lecture course with lantern slides by Professor Charles B. Martin began at the Cleveland Museum of Art on February 6. The course, which is designed as an aid to those contemplating foreign tours, includes Italy, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Holland and England, and describes the art of these countries and gives the historical background of each. The lectures are given each Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock.

'79—Rev. Horace P. James died in North Yakima, Wash., of angina pectoris on July 21. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1876, received his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Oberlin and his Master of Arts degree from Middlebury in 1879, and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Whitman College, of which he was a trustee, in 1904. Following his graduation from Oberlin, he was pastor of Congregational churches in Corinth, Vt.; Coopers-town, S. D.; Colfax, Wash.; and North Yakima, Wash. In 1905 he took up fruit growing, and at various times served as executive secretary of the North Yakima chamber of commerce, trustee of Whitman College, registrar of the Congregational Association of Washington, and President of the Yakima Fruit Growers' Association. He is survived by two daughters.

'a85-'87—Frederick Howard Henry passed away on August 10 in the University Hospital in Iowa City, Iowa. He was 66 years old. Mr. Henry is survived by his daughter, Naomi Henry Little '17.

'86, '185—Rev. and Mrs. Harry D. Sheldon (Grace Safford) have returned from their summer home in Penn Yan, N. Y., to 14 Adair Place, Northampton, Mass. They are accompanied by their son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Wayne Manning '20 (Margaret Sheldon '20). Dr. Manning will resume his teaching in Smith College.

'87-'89—Mary Adelaide Wakefield died October 14th, 1934, at her home in Chicago, Ill. Death resulted from an automobile accident.

'87-'90—Mrs. Mary Frances Wright Crossen died January 27 at her home in St. Louis, Mo.

'92—Anna S. Taylor's address is 814 Grove Street, Glencoe, Ill.

'93—E. Grant Randal has moved from Vashon, Washington, to 4748 Seventh Avenue, N. E., Seattle, Wash.

'93—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dee (Flora Bierce) of Chicago, Ill., went to California in January expecting to be gone until April 12. Their address is the Chapman Park Hotel, 615 South Alexandria Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

'93—Mrs. Frederick B. Bridgman (Clara Davis) is heading a committee to establish a refuge for non-European delinquent girls in Johannesburg, South Africa.

'95—Charles Walter Rice died suddenly on November 13 of a cerebral hemorrhage. After receiving his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Oberlin in 1895, he held pastorates in Congregational churches in Port Huron, Mich.; Rockport, O.; Pinckney, Mich.; Grand Blanc, Mich.; Springfield, O.; and Thawville, Ill. From 1906 until the time of his death he lived in Cleveland, where he held positions with the Cleveland Board of Education, the Lake View Cemetery Association, the Chandler Motor Car Co., and the Cleveland Museum of Art. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Jeannette Edith Rice.

'c96-'97—This is Myrtle Spencer Wright's fifth year as teacher and hostess at the Spanish American Institute, Gardena, Calif. The Institute is a Methodist mission school for Spanish boys.

'97, '111—Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnell Olds (Genevieve Davis), in a letter from Okayama, Japan, tell of their activities of the past year. Mr. Olds represented the Japanese Federation of Missions at the meeting of the Federal Council of Missions in Korea in September. Mrs. Olds, after accompanying her husband to Korea, continued into Manchuria and China, successfully undergoing an operation at the Rockefeller Hospital in Peiping. While in China, she visited Yenching University and did a great deal of lecturing, giving more than seventy lectures in fifty days. Next year Mr. and Mrs. Olds plan to take a furlough and to re-visit the United States.

'97-'00—Morton A. Houghton has been appointed acting postmaster at Oberlin, Ohio, succeeding Eugene G. Dick. Mr. Houghton assumed his new duties February 16.

'98-'00—Mrs. James H. Griswold (Hoe Erwin) was recently re-elected president of the Cleveland Young Women's Christian Association.

'c00-'06—Raymond Swing, now on the Editorial Board of *The Nation*, contributed an article to the November *Harper's* on "How Britain Revived."

'02—Margery Strong has resigned her position in the English department of the State Teachers College at Duluth, Minnesota, and, with her sister, Elsie Strong '99, is living in Tryon, North Carolina.

'02—Howard Strong is executive vice president of the Wilkes Barre Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce at Wilkes Barre, Pa.

'03—E. Allan Lightner is now a secretary at the International Y. M. C. A. in New York City, in the foreign work division.

'03—Announcement has been received of the marriage of Harriet Comings Wangerien to Rollin S. Duffield in Tulsa, Okla., on February 2. Mr. and Mrs. Duffield are residing at 425 West 12th Street, Tulsa.

'03—Mrs. William H. Taylor (Ellen Belden) has moved from Youngstown, Ohio, to Elmira, New York. She and her sister, Mary M. Belden '03, are living at 350 West Sixth Street, Elmira, N. Y., on the campus of Elmira College where Miss Belden is professor of English literature.

'03-'04, '03-'04—William W. Crawford and Mona Richards Crawford have moved to 7116 Coles Avenue, Chicago.

'c04—Bertha Shutts Smiley gave a piano recital at the Grinnell College homecoming in October and her husband, Professor Charles N. Smiley, gave the chapel address. On November 2 Mrs. Smiley gave a recital at Carleton College where she is assistant professor of piano and Dr. Smiley is head of the Latin department.

'04—W. H. Chapin reports that he has had two honors added to his name, that of grandfather to Deon Ardis, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Burns (Elizabeth Chapin), who was born at Inglewood Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., on November 5. The other was father-in-law by the marriage of Almon J. Chapin ex-'32 (Stanford '32) to Miss Mildred Locke '34 at Monrovia, Calif., on November 10. Dr. and Mrs. Burns live at 136 West 111th Place, and Mr. and Mrs. Almon Chapin are living at 138½ West 111th Place, Los Angeles.

'05—Mrs. Cleaveland R. Cross (Ruth Savage) has been appointed chairman of the legislative committee of the Cleveland Women's City Club.

'06—Richard H. Long is manager of the reinsurance department of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company and an associated group at 99 John Street, New York City. "Dick" probably knows about as many of the alumni of his day as any other contemporary, for he was not only a graduate of Oberlin Academy, but also of the College. He spent eight happy years on the Campus and carried out each year one of his original ambitions, to make friends, and then more friends. And he is a good friend today to many, including the members of the Ridgewood, N. J., Glee Club, of which he is president. His daughter, Elizabeth, was graduated from Oberlin in 1934. Another daughter, Mary, attends Bennington College.

'06—Faith Parmelee has come back to the U. S. A. and is living at 135 East 52nd Street, New York City. She is studying this semester at Union Theological Seminary and Teachers College, Columbia University. Her trip back was delightful. She left Calcutta on October 3rd, sailed from Colombo October 9th and landed in Genoa on October 26. A friend met her there and took her along the Italian and French Riverias and up the Rhone Valley to Geneva. After nine stimulating and interesting days there, and four in Paris, she went on to England and had nearly seven weeks, mostly in London. There were glimpses of Derbyshire and Kent and Surrey and Dorset County, but that's because they are all near together. Two events were of especial interest to Miss Parmelee: the Royal Wedding and the debate in Parliament of the Report of the India Joint Committee. She found that both were very revealing of the British people. Miss Parmelee wonders if the final bit of traveling on the steamship *Bremen*, holding the record for the fastest crossing of the Atlantic, was perhaps a good preparation for living again in this country.

'07—Mrs. Mark H. Wheeler (Mildred Bent) has just returned to the United States from Tchow, Shantung Province, China. Her address is Route 1, National City, California.

ex'08—Florence Bell Gilmore of 32 West Evergreen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, and Winifred Jensen Steadman '08 of Gates Mills, Ohio, visited Fannie Edwards Pope '08 at Greenwich, Ohio, one week in October. Mrs. Pope is owner and publisher of the Greenwich, Ohio, *Exponent*. She recently lost her husband, an able newspaper man, formerly of Cleveland.

c'08—Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett's Negro community choir appeared with the Rochester, N. Y., civic orchestra on January 13. When Roland Hayes gave a concert at the Eastman Theatre on January 11, he sang Dr. Dett's Negro spiritual, "I'm So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always."

'09—Mrs. James P. Stimson (Irene Merrick) of Syracuse, N. Y., is recovering from a fractured vertebra received in an automobile accident last December. Mrs. Stimson is now recuperating in Florida.

'10—Lester H. Bent of Pocantico Hills, N. Y., reports that he visited Mr. John D. Rockefeller at Ormond Beach, Fla., on January 7. Mr. Rockefeller is the oldest member of the Union Church at Pocantico Hills. Mr. Bent also writes that his mother died on June 20; and that he successfully underwent a major operation at the Ossining Hospital recently.

'11—Robert J. Riggs, for the past nine years chief geologist for Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. at Bartlesville, Okla., has resigned from this position to become chief consulting geologist for Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. with headquarters at Tulsa. Mr. Riggs took graduate work at the University of Chicago and Columbia University. From 1910 to 1912 he was a geologist in the United States Geological Survey and subsequently spent several years as a mining engineer and geologist in Chili and Bolivia, South America. Returning to the United States he became connected with Producers Oil Company in Louisiana and was later transferred to Oklahoma. He was first vice president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists during 1932-33. Mr. Riggs' geological work resulted in the discovery of the Oklahoma City field.

'11-'14—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Compton (Dorothy Gray) live at 3812 Kildare Ave., Chicago.

'13—*Toward the Rising Sun* by William Gayley Simpson contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Simpson by Jerome Davis of Yale Divinity School. Mr. Davis' thirty-page biography outlines the material, events and aims of Bill Simpson's life, fills in the outline with "an unusually understanding interpretation of the development of his convictions and ideals and shows how these inspired and directed his way of living. It is a rather notable piece of writing in its successful endeavor to show one man's outer existence to have been merely a shell under the strong influence of his inner life, his desire to find truth and to live what he believed to be truth."—*New York Times*.

'13—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Carlisle (Kathryn Maurer) have moved to 1134 Farwell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'14—Grover G. Clark, who is a member of the faculty of National University, Peking, China, is the author of a recent book, "The Great Wall Crumbles," published by MacMillan.

'14—Mr. and Mrs. Lester S. Jones (Florence Root) live at 320 Maple Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

'16—J. Anthony Humphreys received his Doctor's degree in education from the University of Chicago in August. He is now director of personnel service at South Side Junior College, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys live at 5707 Kimbark Ave.

'16—Rev. Frank Cary of Otaru, Japan, in a pamphlet, *The Lighter Side of History*, has brought together brief articles on such subjects as Japan's first ambassador; the first Japanese newspaper; the opening of Osaka; and a number of humorous anecdotes. He has also reprinted in another pamphlet, *Only Forty Years Ago*, a series of articles first published in 1933.

'16—Amy F. Webster finds Detroit a busy place to live in and she is constantly on the go. As to vital items of information, she fears that there is little in the life of a school teacher that is not already known to others of the fraternity. She is still at Southeastern High School, which she thinks is the finest in the city. Miss Webster's address is 50 East Euclid Avenue.

'16—Mrs. Reuel F. Markham (Eve McNaughton) recently appeared as soloist in a concert given in Aleppo, Syria, featuring the compositions of Berberian, Armenian composer. Mrs. Markham with her husband is associated with the Aleppo College under the American Board of Missions.

'16-'17—Elizabeth Mack is Western circulation manager of the *Survey* with headquarters at 712 Rush St., Chicago.

'17—During the past summer, Mrs. Harry A. Bliss (Esther Porter) and her fourteen-year-old son, Harry, spent some time with Reginald and Florence Boise Bell '16, '17 and their family at Palo Alto, Calif., where Reginald is on the faculty of Stanford University. Among the many interesting days they enjoyed during their visit was that spent with Gladys Newman Ludwig '17, Albert Ludwig '16 and their daughter Lyndell at Berkeley. On the trip West Mrs. Bliss and Harry stopped at Yellowstone; they visited the Grand Canyon on the return trip.

ex'19—Mrs. Hope Townsley Hayes lives at 1962 East 73rd Place, Chicago, Ill.

'19—Extra-curricular work in verse writing is being offered at Oberlin College by Mrs. Nathan Berthoff (Helen Tappan). The work is being conducted as part of the educational program sponsored by the government. Mrs. Berthoff is also arranging to conduct two other instructional groups for those who may desire supplementary work in connection with freshman composition and introductory literature.

'21, '20-'21—Dr. and Mrs. Glenway Nethercut (Margaret Walker) have moved to 1331 Gilbert Ave., Downer's Grove, Ill.

'21—Ezra T. Hazeltine has been elected chairman of the Republican central committee of Pacific County, Washington. He had served two terms as secretary of that organization. He is associated with his father, F. A. Hazeltine '89, in the publication of the South Bend, Washington, *Journal*.

m'21—Eloise F. Lane Smith's husband, Dr. Carl E. Smith, of the psychology de-

partment at Harvard, has accepted a position as head of the psychology department at Skidmore College, the appointment becoming effective next fall. The Smiths will move to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the summer.

'21, '21—A son, George Whitfield Andrews, Jr., was born February 20 to Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitfield Andrews (Alice Lockwood), 541 Bronx River Road, Yonkers, N. Y.

'21-'23—Judy Sherrill (Mrs. John H. Nichols) is now known as the first official feminine announcer over station WIIK. Previous to her latest honor, she had sung over WTAM, WIIK, and WGAR.

c'22—Stella Graves has accepted a position as teacher of music in Ginling College, Mausing, China.

'22—Alfred H. Bartter, who has been pastor of the Congregational Church at Sioux Rapids, Iowa, has received a call to the church at Madrid, Iowa.

'22—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Gove (Emily English) are at 424 Melrose St., Chicago.

'22—Mrs. C. Kenneth Clark (Katharine L. Griswold) and son, C. Kenneth Clark, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, left February 3 for a three months' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wells L. Griswold '94 (Frances Louise Fitch '94), who are spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Fla.

'22-'23—Shaker Tavern, Shaker Heights, Ohio, was the scene of the wedding on February 9 of Frances Penn Miller, formerly of Campbellsville, Ky., and Harry Morgan Smith of Cleveland. The bride is a graduate of Sullins College at Bristol, Va., and the University of Kentucky in Lexington. She belongs to Chi Omega sorority. Mr. Smith took his undergraduate work at Oberlin and was graduated from Western Reserve University. He belongs to Kappa Psi fraternity.

'22, k'23—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Wheeler (Isabelle L. Hoelzle) are living with their two daughters, Mary Suzanne and Sandra Jane, at 77 S. Pleasant St., Amherst, Mass. Alfred is teaching physical education and coaching at Amherst College.

'23-'24—Mr. and Mrs. Leslie R. Howard (Mildred Greer) are at home at the Melrose, 451 Melrose St., Chicago.

'24—Tazu Yonezawa and Mr. II were married November 10 in Tokyo, Japan. Tazu is continuing her English teaching at Kobe College, and Mr. II teaches science at one of the Kobe higher commercial schools.

'27, '25—Dr. Robert R. Crawford, who received his degree from the medical college of the University of Chicago last summer, has gone with Mrs. Crawford (Dorothy Raymond) and their daughter, Dorothy, to Detroit where Dr. Crawford is an interne in the Ford Hospital.

'25—Mr. and Mrs. Era N. Hauser (Esther Balch) and son are at 5400 Greenwood Ave., Chicago.

'25—We have learned that Mrs. Lanhua Liu Yui, dean of women in Cheeloo University, Tsinan, China, recently lost her three-year-old daughter, Hua Ching.

'25—Ruth D. Mack has recently left Chicago and gone East to become Eastern circulation manager of the *Survey* with headquarters in New York City.

'25—Robert Mellyvaine (Illinois '25) and Marian Fisher Mellyvaine write that in order to meet increasing competition

of their contemporaries they are announcing a new model, Robert Warren II, which they guarantee to be fully as lively and as loud as any now on the market. The model was released August 13. Daily showings are being held at the home office at 842 National Road West, Richmond, Ind.

'26—Laurence T. Rogers received his Ph.D. degree in physical education from New York University in 1933. Since then he has been teaching in the Cortland Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., and coaching varsity soccer, track, and tennis. His address is 55 Prospect Terrace, Cortland, New York, and his hobbies are bridge, badminton, and re-finishing antique furniture.

c'22, c'26—Huddie Johnson, Helen Johnson Windsor and Emily Wooley have started Monday and Thursday lecture recitals for adults at the Brooklyn Music School Settlement.

t'26—Rev. and Mrs. Clarence F. McCall of Niigata, Japan, arrived at Los Angeles on November 25, on furlough. They began their work in Japan in 1908 under the United Christian Missionary Society, but were appointed missionaries of the American Board in 1930. At the request of Buddhist priests, Mr. McCall has lectured on the "Life of Christ," temperance, religion, tuberculosis prevention, and American farming in Buddhist temples.

'26, '26—Dr. Everett W. Thatcher is the author of a paper entitled "A Multiple Span Charge Effect" which is appearing in the March issue of *Physics*. The results of his research on multi-grid vacuum tubes were first reported before the Physical Society section of the A.A.A.S. at the annual meeting at Pittsburgh in December. Tennie Marie (Klotz), Everett and Lucy are still living at 1469 Rugby Road in Schenectady, N. Y.

'26—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Norris (Ruth Church) announce the birth of a son, Herbert Thomas Norris, Jr., on November 24, 1934. The Norrises are living in Johnson City, Tenn., where Professor Norris is director of music at the State Teachers College. Their address is Montrose Court Apartments.

'27—Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Gunsolus (Josephine Grosvenor) have moved from Joliet to Diana Court, Chestnut St., Mariemont (Cincinnati) Ohio.

'27—Mr. and Mrs. Wayne J. deVyver announce the birth of their son, Calvin Hazelton, on Sunday, February 10, in New York City. The deVyvers are living at 3519 190th Street, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

'27—Marion C. Forbes reports a wonderful year in New York City where she took her Master's degree in music education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Opera and other concerts were her special delight, but the great life of the city with so many interesting things to go to all the time was a very impressive experience for Marion.

'27—Clinton W. Root is now at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

c'27—Katherine Ann Kees spent two months of this last summer traveling in Germany. She reports that the high lights of her vacation were the Mozart operas and the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth. Katherine is connected with the music department of the N. Y. C. Public Library.

'27—Edwin A. Howe has resigned his position as office counselor for Western Reserve University and is now associated in the law firm of Messrs. Andrews, Hadden, and Benton, 1882 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

'27, '26—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ewald (Esther Wood), 11164 Homewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., announce the arrival of their second son, Peter McDonald, on January 7. Victor has been connected with the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago during the last winter.

'27, '28—Mr. and Mrs. Lester D. Longman (Florence Brown) are in their second year at Hamilton, Ontario, where Lester is in charge of the erection of a museum and the building of a department of art for McMaster University. Their son, Kenneth Allen, had a second birthday in February.

k'28—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kadel (Virginia Ross) announce the arrival of Virginia Lee Kadel on February 14.

'28—Mr. and Mrs. Edward LaFranchi (Marian Holcomb) announce the birth of a son, Charles Holcomb, on July 16. The three LaFranchis are now living in Los Banos, Calif.

'29—Mr. and Mrs. L. Grodon Crockett (Jeanne Sebern) are living at 1814 Central Avenue, Alameda, Calif.

'29—Alfred Hubbard has joined the teaching staff of St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Al spent this last summer as a counselor at the MacJannet Camps, Lac d'Anneey, Haute-Savoie, France.

t'29—Alvin H. Boettcher, of the Congregational church in Traer, Iowa, has been called to the pastorate at Olds, Iowa.

'29—Mrs. Laurence T. Rogers (Ruth Place) sends in some '29 news. Her letter follows:

"My biggest piece of news is that I spent last summer at home, and thereby was enabled to see several of my best friends. I spent a few days with Janet McFarland '29 who was then still Miss Winchester, in Lansing, Michigan, and was lucky enough to be included in a visit from Mary Fifield Wilson '29, with her brand new husband. At Plymouth, Mich., I picked up Joe Vance Wolfenden '29 and took her into Detroit where she was taking a train on her way West for the summer. I couldn't catch the trace of Oxonian accent which others attribute to Joe from her English residence! Marg Heimbach McDonald '29 came for a grand but brief visit from Coldwater, Mich., where she was spending her vacation, and Frank McDonald and Marg's two sisters Althea '18 and Leila '16 brought Marilyn McDonald to see us before taking Marg back. On my return trip east, I saw Mr. and Mrs. James Hardie (Louise Coates '29) in Cleveland, and had a chat with Chuck and Betty Miller '28, '29, in Youngstown. A week in Chicago in July included the World's Fair and a visit with Ed and Eleanor Parsons Priebe '29 and their two daughters. This fall, Betty Jones Wheeler '29 dropped in for a moment, and shortly before Christmas, Betty Miller came over from Syracuse where Chuck was on business. Jolly and I spent a week in Florida during Christmas vacation with Jolly's parents. At present, I am involved as leader to a Girl Reserves Club and a Girl Scout troop and as president of a Dramatic Society which is struggling in some of its members to become a little

theatre but remains now simply a club under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. Jolly and I should enjoy word from alumni in Ithaca, Syracuse, Elmira and other surrounding territories. It's a long walk for us."

'29—A. Jeanette Moore writes that she has little news to report. Since the completion of her course at the Yale University School of Nursing in August, 1932, she has been educational director and science instructor at the Burlington County Hospital School of Nursing, Mount Holly, N. J. Jeanette's address is 175 Madison Avenue, Mt. Holly, N. J.

'29—Geraldine Hopkins Hubbard reports that she finds herself deeper than ever in girl scouting in Marysville, Mich., and has been elected to serve on the Port Huron, Mich., Girl Scout Council.

'29, '30—Dr. and Mrs. Lester R. Eddy (Elizabeth Tuckley) have moved from Irvington, N. J., to Sussex, N. J., where Dr. Eddy is practicing medicine. He is also camp surgeon at High Point Conservation Camp. The Eddys' new address is P. O. Box 253, Clove Avenue, Sussex, N. J.

'29-'31—Ruth C. Pier is a student in the fine arts department of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Her address is Green Hall.

'30—"Hark ye, all my classmates of 1930! Here's a bit of advance information—I just got it. We'll all meet in June 'neath the shade of the Talcott tree, since that venerable hall is to be our center of activities for the good old Fifth Reunion. I'll be sending you each the details before long, so be saving your pennies. Don't forget. And if you have any bright ideas send them to me (Mary Margaret Rhodes) at 113 East Fairview Avenue, Connellsville, Pa. I need them! See you in June!

"P.S. I'm still teaching 'arma virumque' and 'amo, amas,' etc. I expect to study in New York next summer (after the Fifth), so I'll see you all off to Afghanistan or Madagascar and wish you 'bon voyage.'"

'30—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hubbard announce the marriage of their daughter, Katherine, to Dr. E. M. Wier on January 26. They will be at home at 2712 Lubback St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

'30—Donald R. Tuttle is "still assistant professor of English at Fenn College, the father of a curly-headed baby boy, doing graduate work in his spare time, and living at 1739 Rosedale, East Cleveland, where his friends are always welcome."

'30—John F. Adams reports a new address: % Associated Seed Growers, Milpitas, California.

'30—Mrs. Harold S. Meyer (Josephine Smith) writes that her husband, who is still in the patent department of the B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, has been admitted to practice before the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in Washington, D. C. He often goes to Washington on business for the company. The Meyers have moved twice in the last year, but they hope to stay where they are (1564 Alton Drive, Akron, Ohio) for a while. Their boys are now a year and a half and three years old.

'30—Betty Strong is winning considerable fame for her work in public school music at Grand Ledge, Mich. On February 5 her girls' glee club gave a 15-minute broadcast from WGIM at Lan-

sing. Both her boys' and girls' organizations are making regular appearances over that station. Recently she had a girls' sextet sing at St. John's Congregational conference in Lansing.

'30—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thatcher (Frances Dellenberger) live at 942 East 83rd Street, Chicago, Ill.

'30—Robert E. Burt was ordained January 8 at the Lagonda Avenue Congregational-Christian Church, Springfield, Ohio. Bob was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1933, and received a Bachelor of Protestant Theology from the University of Strasbourg, France, in 1934.

'30, c'31—Alcie Margaret Thrall and Jesse H. Brooks were married at Christ Episcopal Church, Oberlin, on February 9. After teaching in Pittsburgh for a year, Alcie returned to Oberlin where she has since been engaged in private teaching and studying for her Master's degree. Jesse is at present employed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler and is completing his law studies at George Washington University. The couple will live in Washington, D. C.

'31—Miriam Strong is teaching kindergarten this year at the Montgomery County Day School for Boys in Wynnewood, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia. She is enjoying once more the advantages of being in a big city.

'31—Effie E. Crawford is still teaching French and music in the Jewett, Ohio, High School. She expects to have a boys' quartet broadcast from Wheeling in the near future.

m'31—Carol L. Campbell has a position with Cushman's, Inc., a baking firm in New York City, in the research division. The work has included testing and comparing ingredients, developing new products, demonstrating the various new methods to the bakers in the several plants, visiting stores and plants to follow up the actual production of certain items, "trouble-shooting," etc. She has two assistants to help with the laboratory work.

'31—Elizabeth ("Biz") Reeder has been teaching physical education at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota since 1931, and she likes her work immensely.

'31—Mr. and Mrs. Wells L. Griswold ('94 (Frances Louise Fitch '94) of 102 Woodbine Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alice Louise, to Mr. John Good Young, of Youngstown. Alice Louise was graduated from the Western Reserve University School of Nursing, Cleveland, in 1934, and Mr. Young is associated with Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in Youngstown.

'31—Margaret Stevens is attending the Graduate School of Geography at Clark University. The first three months (Sept. 12-Dec. 12) of the first semester were occupied with a 5,000 mile field trip through the East and South reaching New Orleans and the Florida Keys. Margaret writes that "besides the educational value of the trip there was the novel experience of living in a trailer-cabin during the whole period, as well as feasting on sugar cane, camping in an orange grove, hiking on the crest of the Smokies, and swimming on Thanksgiving Day."

'31—Alice Clement is as busy as ever in Kernan's Hospital for Crippled Children at Hillsdale, Md.

'32—Robert Hubbard, after spending the summer traveling on the Continent, is now in Rome. He will spend the year there tutoring American boys.

c'32—Here's a note from John E. Toms: "For the third year I am working in three places—namely, Penn College, Oskaloosa; Central College, Pella; and Ottumwa, Iowa, where I have a church choir. (And believe me, they are a long way from Louisville, Ky., where P.A.D. is still holding forth. However, along about the middle of June everything will be P.A.T.)

"This summer, as last, will very likely be spent at the University of Michigan, and after that, will somebody deliver me (us) from Iowa. The first of April will find me galavanting through northwestern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and northwestern Illinois with a choir from Central College. Then after my return *H.M.S. Pinafore* must be presented at Penn College, followed by a performance of Gounod's *St. Cecilia Mass* at Ottumwa Palm Sunday. A rest period will follow, I hope. I certainly would like to welcome any Oberlinites at Penn College."

'32—Katherine ("Cappy") Short and Gail G. Lehmberg were married September 22 at Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Lehmberg was graduated from Washington University and attended Harvard Graduate School. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmberg are at home at the St. Regis Apartments, Memphis, Tenn.

'32—Stanley Sneyd is taking work in economics at McMaster University in Hamilton, and hopes eventually to "end up in Ottawa." Stanley thinks it might be of interest to some who worked on the Hi-O-Hi, that as a result of seeing his copies, there are going to be some very radical changes made in the year book at Hamilton. His address is 153 Brant Avenue, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

c'32—Walter Blodgett, assisted by Alice Shaw Duggan, recently presented a recital of Bach's music. Walter has transcribed Bach's Church Cantata No. 163 for organ. He has succeeded Charles D. Dawe as director of music in the Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church, Cleveland. Walter has been organist in this church for the past five years.

'32—Edwin L. Whitmer resigned his position as teacher in the Belmore, Ohio, High School to accept a similar position in the Doylestown, Ohio, High School where he teaches the social sciences and coaches the debate teams.

'32—Donald R. Longman was graduated with distinction from the Harvard School of Business Administration last June. He now "sits sixteen hours per day fiercely lecturing and marking papers as the new instructor in economics and business administration at Clarkson College in Potsdam, N. Y. It is a lonesome section, however beautiful, and any stray Oberlinites will be heartily welcomed."

c'32—Frances Bieher is attending Columbia University, New York City, this year.

'32—Robert Mark completes his course at the Union Seminary, New York City, this year. In his free time, he has been serving as an assistant to Harry Emerson Fosdick, Riverside Church.

c'33—Henry Ready, who is teaching school on Long Island, is also attending Columbia Teachers' College.

'33—Jane Eberlein, who is living at 133 South 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., is broadcasting regularly over WRAX Sunday mornings with her violin teacher. In addition, she does posing in the art academy and drills plays.

'33—Edward H. Tenney, Jr., reports that Harvard Law School doesn't seem to be affected by the outside world any more than Oberlin. He is struggling along in his second year—"two down and one to go. No wives; *a fortiori*, no children." Ed lives at 25 Irving Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.

c'33—Cassius W. Gould, Jr., was recently appointed instructor of wind instruments and director of the junior band at "Mooseheart, the Child City and School that trains for Life," owned and administered by the Royal Order of Moose. He is doing quite a bit of piano playing also, accompanying other faculty members in recitals and doing some solo work as well. Cassius writes that Mooseheart is a fine place and he is enjoying his work very much. His address is Mooseheart, Ill.

'33—Lionel Lightner, we have heard, is with the American District Telegraph, subsidiary of American Telephone and Telegraph, in New York.

'33—Iva L. Atkin writes that although she did not have a position last winter, she managed to keep busy assisting at the Y. W. C. A. and doing substitute teaching. The past summer was brightened by getting a position for this year and by a trip to New York City and other points in the East. This winter Iva is teaching in an elementary school in Warren, Ohio. Her classes range in size from 48 to 127, and her subjects, from physical education and hygiene to spelling and writing. She hopes to attend Columbia University this summer. Iva is still living at 905 Hunter Street, N. W.

'34—Dorothy F. Ebersole writes that Boston and her work at Simmons College continue as absorbing as ever; and she is still anticipating that Boston alumni meeting. Dorothy's address is 104 Fletcher Road, Belmont, Mass.

'34—The depression has passed George Sliver by. From the financial haven of a steady job he has been able to view the economic situation without alarm or worry. He is working in the Morris County Savings Bank at Morristown, N. J. "Filing and bookkeeping as a routine are monotonous, but remuneration is good for the present level of wages. It is natural that a glee club man should turn to his old recreation, and so I sing in a church choir. The feminine element one can't live with or without, and weekly dates are frequent, but oh, for the Oberlin girl! New York is handy for an excursion; Music Hall and the Metropolitan offer fine entertainment, though such sprees are infrequent. To friends, close and casual, remembrances. Oberlin is you." George's address is 12 Olyphant Place.

c'34—Frances Dodge is now in Baltimore where she is receiving medical attention at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

'34—William Tufts, associate organist and choirmaster of Union Seminary, has now assumed full charge of the music for the Sunday services in the James Chapel of the Seminary. He also accompanies the mid-week rehearsals of the choir of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

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